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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

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Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-30 P.M.				
30th May	ORIENTAL	8284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6529
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	8294	BRITANNIA	6595
4 th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294		
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9560

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
SUEZ	5,388	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Allland	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Allland	19th June 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "

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LHASA	3,170	Fri. 5th June	6 a. m.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	11th May	30th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	1st June	13th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	15th June	26th June.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4286	P. Badcovich	1st June 1908.
KOERNER	6,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,981	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,286	P. Badcovich	1st October 1908.
KOERNER	6,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Olinmak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

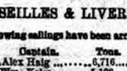
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	8159	G. Borgugliau	24th June 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June 08.
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	6,106	26th " "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	12th July "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	8,069	31st " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	8,091	19th Aug "
OLYMPIA	G.F.Osborne,R.N.R.	8,184	6th Sept "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	6,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	9th " "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

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Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1088

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Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY (by appointment to Their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay and Madras, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and His Highness the Nizam of the Deccan), beg to notify that they have NOW REMOVED to their SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED SHOW ROOMS IN YORK BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY, 30TH MAY, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HERE BY GIVEN THAT MR. MOSSA HAJI JOONAS has agreed TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property, by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastside of Sattad or Doongery Cooley Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 700, New No. 3,180, Old Survey No. 432 and New Survey No. 2,628, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 1272, and Street No. 160-164, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by Doongery Cooley Street, on or towards the west and north partly by a Sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Jehangirji Curmetji, and on or towards the south by the property of Gauji Parbat.—Dated this 29th day of May, 1908.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, for removal, the following buildings in the compound of St. George's Hospital, on TUESDAY the 2nd June, 1908, at 4 P. M. (Standard Time).

1. Quarters for an Assistant Surgeon.
2. Cookroom and Servants' Quarters for above.
3. Quarters for Stewards.
4. Cookroom for above.
5. Small Store-room.
6. Cookroom for Male Ward.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Storekeeper, Executive Engineer Presidency.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.

BOMBAY, 28TH MAY, 1908.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY JOHN MacGEORGE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed HENRY JOHN MacGEORGE, deceased, formerly of the Central Provinces Commission, East India, but late of 135 Westbourne Terrace, Lancaster Gate in the County of Middlesex, who died at 135 Westbourne Terrace, Lancaster Gate, aforesaid, on or about the 6th day of November, 1907, and Letters of Administration (with the will annexed) of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 15th day of May, 1908 to ALEXANDER SCOTT SMITH, Esq., of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co., his Attorneys, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 20th day of May, 1908.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Administrator's Attorneys,
24, Esplande Road, Bombay.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,

(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

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		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
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20	31 13	48 9	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20	
25	34 2	52 6	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25	
30	37 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30	
35	41 6	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35	
40	46 11	69 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40	
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45	

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld." at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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ADDRESS: GRAHAMS' BUILDINGS, *Parsi Bazaar Street.*

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *General Agents.*

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Border Knight, 2,393 tons, Captain E Dalton, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Norfolk, 2,507 tons, Captain I. H. Borey, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, with cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line Steamer Vhenfels, 3,568 tons, Captain R Franzins, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. McDearmed, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line Steamer Reichstag, 1,319 tons, Captain H Hill, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar. etc., with a general cargo, 7 cabin and 75 deck passengers.

The Wilson Line Steamer Aleppo, 2,536 tons, Captain Henry Wing, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Hull, 12th April, with a general cargo and five passengers.

TI German Fast Africa Line steamer Kanzer, 1,864 tons, Captain H Michellian, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Durbar via Zanzibar, etc., with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 164 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBorry .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr Balfour.....R I Marine
H M S Proserpine...Comdr James .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 29.

Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie .....Bombay & Co
Alavi .....2324 Frium-Hill .....B & P S N Co
Auchendale..2568 McClure .....W & A G & Co
Aynthia ..... 694 Curtis.....F F Campbell & Co
Blyths Wood 2242 Macdonald.....K Nixon & Co
Border Knight 2393 Dalton .....K Nixon & Co
Borderer.....2335 Black .....T Morrison & Co
Ballochmyle.2105 Curtis..... W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Culna .....3963 Maclachlan .....M M & Co
Dumra..... 762 Cuthbush .....M M & Co
Eden Hall ...2332 Masson .....K Nixon & Co
Fankdale.....3100 Kidel .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Glenaffrie ...2650 Craig .....W & A G & Co
Inchmarlo ...2637 Floster .....K Nixon & Co
Kola..... 510 Cole.....M M & Co
Kanzler .....1864 Michellien .....A Strandes
Laigo Law ...2541 Henderson .....T Morrison & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lamington ...2283 Macphail .....
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Moshtari .....1109 Gore.....Bo & Persia Co
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nsirung .....2862 Thomson .....T Morrison & Co
Norfolk .....2506 Borey .....
Oriental .....5284 Palmer .....P & O Co
Peninsular ...3047 Aden .....13-16 P & O Co
Rao Bera.....2497 Morris .....S Wallace & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison...M'tius.....H A Hasnum
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hasnum
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan .. 2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Wearbeck .....2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Washington...2659 Yarnell .....Standard Oil Co
Xina ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart	3757	Macpherson	N F...		F Muir & Co
B Worsley Hall	2238	Jenkins...	B'goon	31-5	K N & Co
C&R City of Calcutta	4787	Rae...	K'chi...	29-5	K N & Co
D & E Aleppo	2536	.....	Hull ..	10-6	F Mu'r & Co
G Mozaffari	1387	Molony...	Jedda ..	30-5	B & P S N Co
H Islami	1604	Newby...	M'tius..	13-6	B & P S N Co
K Yetorofumaru	3067	Sato ...	Kobe...	31-5	..... N Y Kaisha
M Devanha ...	4785	Bide.....	Shanghai ...	10-6	P & O Co
N Umsinga...	1896	Robertson	Hull...	6-6	M M & Co
O Toro	1950	Jackson	Hull.....	3-6	F Muir & Co
P Reichstag ...	1319	Thle.....	Z'bar.....	29-5	A Strandes
Q Sultan	1781	Quiriet ...	Z'bar	3-6	A Strandes

H W P D

Bahadurі ...829 G Ports...Fakeem ...29-5 B S N Co Ld
Indravati ...513 Cassum...P'bunder ...30-5 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani...552 Shamsoedin....B'mgar...30-5 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Chyebassa3991 Babb ...Antwerp.....3-6 M M & Co
4 Musician3046 Woolfenden Rotherdam 3-6K N & Co
5 Afghanistan ...2349 Moore...D'kirk...2-6 J M & Co
7 Birkhall...2733 Jones ... Genoa...6-6W & A G & Co
8 Africa...2553 Badenoch...Trieste...1-6 A L S N Co
9 Aparima..3684 Stott. Calcutta. 1-6 K Nixon & Co
1 0&11 Ubenfels 3588 Francis K'chi 30-5 W & A G & Co
12 Persia .. ...4198 Haughton....London 6-6 P & O Co
15 Bulimba1607.....Chappel...K'chi...1-6 M M & Co
16 Wellington.3626Hasling...Hamburg.13-6F M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Aleppo s	Wing	Hull, Apr 12
29	Oriental s	Palmer	Aden, May 24
	Norfolk s.....	Borey	Calcutta, May 17
	Kanzler s.....	Michellien ...	Durban, Apr 13

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Linga s	McDiarmed..	Karachi
	Reichstag s	Thle	Zanzibar, &c
	Border Knight s...	Dalton	Calcutta

The steamer Vhenfels, Capt Franzis, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Urquhart for Antwerp.
" Aleppo for Hull &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE P and O steamer Oceana, with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Sunday.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co. steamer Dumbea, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 29th instant at 7 a. m.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon, from Bombay arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 29th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS MAY 29.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—17 bales skins and hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 150 bales hemp, R. Reeve and Co; 120 cwts dry ginger, M. J. Jafferbhoy; 24 bales skins, W. and A. Graham and Co; 40 cwts horns, J. M. Rehimtools.

FOR HULL.

Musician s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 8,400 cwts myrabollams, A. Khimjee,

Toro s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 10,400 cwts cottonseed and 2,600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 200 cwts tillseed, and 300 cwts nigerseed, A. Blascheck and Co;

Umsinga s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, T. Nursee.

FOR HAVRE.

Afghanistan s—8,001 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,996 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 2,200 cwts crushed bones, M Jamal 600 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Culna s—3,000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—55 bales cotton waste, K Hurmookhrai; 204 cwts myrabollams, G Mahowji and Co; 122 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Clan Urquhart s—50 bales cotton fly, Khimji Vishram and Co; 100 bales cotton fly, C Hirjee and Co; 55 bales waste, H Bhignath and Co; 40 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—3,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 884 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 201 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—226 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 62 cwts gum, S Damjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yetorofu Maru s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Devanha s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim & Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 30th May.

193—Bugle Practice every Tuesday near Skating Rink at 6-30 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

OF INTEREST.

In every newspapar in the country you will read statements made by people living in out-of-the-way places who are supposed to have been cured, or derived great benefit from some wonderful remedy or "cure-all."

But here in Bombay we only publish statements made by well-known doctors and citizens or,in other words, the testimony of your friends, neighbours and fellow-townsmen.

Dr. H. A. Nakhooda, L.M. & S., Tutor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, Dispensary Nagdevi St., says:—I find Doan's Backache Kidney Pills very reliable, my patients suffering from Kidney complaints soon recover by their use.

Good health is impossible if the kidneys are weak or diseased as they filter the liquid poisons out of the system that are the direct cause of irregular action of the heart, debility, dizziness, loss of memory and energy, backache and urinary trouble, and if neglected result in either diabetes or Bright's disease. The Pills are a specific for the kindneys and urinary organs only, and cure when all other remedies have failed.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper, your order will be sent postage and packing free

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN—May 7, at 14 South Audley Street, W., the wife of Arthur Campbell Allan, of a daughter.

KING—May 9, at Glemham Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. E. S. King, of a daughter.

SKELTON—May 7, at Riverdale, Falkash, the wife of Engineer-Commander Regina'd W. Skelton, R. N., of a daughter.

SYNGE—May 9, at York Lodge, Walton-on-Thames, the wife of Capt. Mark Synge, Indian Army, of a son.

THORBURN—May 10, at 9, Clarendon Place, Stirling, the wife of A. B. Thorburn, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HASTINGS—HALFORD ADCOCK—May 11, at Emmanuel Church, Stoughton, Surrey, Harry Coghill Hastings to Maud Evelyn Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. H. Halford Adcock, M. A.

KENNEDY—TATHAM—April 29, at All Saints' Church, Ladysmith, Natal, Arthur Julius Rann Kennedy, Royal Field Art., son of the Right Hon. Lord Justice Kennedy and Lady Kennedy, to Emilie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Tatham.

WESTALL—ESTCOURT—May 6, at the Patish Church, Bathwick, Jonathan Westall, late of Bombay, to Alice Madeline, daughter of late Charles Wyatt Estcourt.

DEATHS.

CARFRAE—May 5, Capt. C. W. Carfrae, late Gordon Highlanders and Seaforth Highlanders.

DOUGLAS—May 9, at Newnham, Winchfield, Hants, Lady Douglas, wife of Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, and daughter of the late Rev. W. Hawks, of Bath.

DUKA—May 5, at Bournemouth, Theodore Duka, M. D., F. R. C. S., Knight of the Iron Crown, Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service, retired, late H. E. I. C. S., aged 82.

MORRIS—May 6, at Nirvana, Ivybridge, Devonshire, Robert Wilmot Trevor Morris, formerly of the Ceylon Civil Service, aged 71.

WHITE—May 8, at Sall Park, Norfolk, Major Timothy White, aged 84.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LLOYD—May 23, at Kodaikanal, the wife of Major A. M. Lloyd, Ret. I. A., of a daughter.

DEATH.

PLAYFAIR—May 24, at Cheppargooty Estate, Mudigere, Kadur, of cholera, Herbert Macleod Playfair, fourth son of late General Elliot Playfair, R. A., aged 44 years.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 11-35m., 11-35a.; Low water, 5-0m., 5-44a.

Elton Cup Hockey Tournament—Parsi Pioneers vs. Rising Star Hockey Club, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

Band at the Commercial Gymkhana, 6 p. m.

Band at the Victoria Gardens, 6. p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, May 30.—Band, Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 11-55m., 11-35a.; Low water, 5-0m., 5-44a.

Sunday, May 31.—Sunday after Ascension. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 6-32a., Low water; 5-34m., 6-28a.

Monday, June 1.—Sun rises; 6h. 1 m., Sun sets; 7h. 12 m.; High water, 0-11. m., 1-8 a.; Low water, 6-7 m.; 7-2 a.

Tuesday, June 2.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 0-46m., 1-43a.; Low water, 6-40m., 7-42a.

Wednesday, June 3.—Treacher and Co., annual General Meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1m; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 1-21m., 2-18a.; Low water, 7-13m., 8-26a.

Thurs., June 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 1-58m., 2-95a. Low water, 7-48m. 9-17a.

Friday, June 5.—Municipal Standing Committee. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 2-39m., 3-32a.; Low water, 8-27m., 10-17a.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay, has been pleased to grant Mr. Noormahomed Ruttonsey a Diploma appointing him to be Saddler and Harness maker in ordinary to His Excellency.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Khan Bahadur Hirji Pestonji Wadia, B.A., LL.B., Judge, Baroda, will deliver a public lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society this evening at 6 (S. T). Subject:—"Adoration of Fire in the *Avesta*."—Mr. P. D. Khandalevala will preside.

TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon Sunandan Vinnayaksing, a Hindu, was leading a hand cart along Falkland Road, when a tram-car came from behind and struck the handcart. Sunandan lost his hold on the car and fell. The rear wheel of the tram-car passed over his left leg. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where the leg was amputated.

EARLY MORNING VISITOR.—Mr. A. A. West of Mazagon has reported to the police that during the early hours of Thursday morning his sister saw a man near the open window of her bed-room and raised an alarm. The man, who had in his hand a lady's work-box, containing jewellery of the value of Rs. 400, ran away. Subsequently, on a search being made, the work-box was found lying in an adjoining compound with jewellery worth Rs. 90 only.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day:—

Overture	Morning, Noon and Night.	Suppe
Selection	See-See	Jones
Valse	Chanson de mon Coeur...	Joyce
Selection	The Merry Widow	Lehar
Spanish-Serenade...	La Paloma	Yradier
Descriptive Patrol	U. S. A.	Cormore

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 110th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music at the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, commencing at 6 p.m to-day:—

March.....	Uncle Sammy	Holzmann
Selection ...	The Toreador	Caryll
Valse	Language Des Fleurs	Roberts
Polka	Two Jolly Boys	Ferrell
Selection.....	The Girls of Gottenburg ...	Monckton
A Fairy Interlude...	Queen Mab	Kaps

EXTRAS.

Song.....	Sleep and Forget.....	White
Sketch.....	Ireland for Ever	Myddleton

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Colonel Murray and Officers, the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, will play at the Victoria Gardens the following programme of music:—

TO-DAY, 6 P. M.

March.....	The Jolly Coppersmith	Peter
Picolo Solo.....	L'Oisean Du Bois.....	LeTheire
Travestie	A Donkey Ride.....	Thurban
Selection	Under the British Flag	Kappey
Valse	Venus on Earth	Lincke
Finale	The British Army Quadrilles..	Jullien
Galop.....	She's a Pretty Girl	Hecker

PIPE MUSIC.

March	The Highland Wedding
March	Mackay's Farewell to the 74th
Strathspey.....	The Mai'ds of the Black Glen
Reel	The Fair Maid of Oban
March	Scotland the Brave
March	The Bugle Horn
Strathspey.....	Lady Londen
Reel	Miss Janet Jeffreys
March	Black Donald Ballock of the Isles
March.....	I'd preferred thee at first but not now
Sir Strathspey.....	Struan Robertson's Rant
Reel	Kat Dalrymple
Indian Intermezzo....	Irrawady ..... Thurban

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY.)

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D. and Officers, the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunter Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster commencing at 6. p. m., to-morrow.

March.....	Under the double Eagle...	Wagner
Overture.....	Isabella.....	Suppe
Intermezzo.....	Salome.....	Loraine
Selection	The Earl and the Girl ...	Caryll
Valse	Dolores.....	Waldteufel
American Sketch.	By the Swance River.....	Myddleton
Hungarian Dance.	.....	Braham
Galop.....	...Coach Horn	Hane

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague.	Total deaths from Attacks.	Deaths. all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	4	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	10	6	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	2	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	5	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	1	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown Hospitals	0	0	0
	0	2	7
Total.....	24	20	93
Total plague deaths to date..	143,636		
This date last year	6	8	87

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
6	4

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

May 29th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	37	10	0
B	132	61	8
C	45	81	12
D	58	26	4
E	117	111	4
F & G	50	8	1
Total to date...	439	292	29
Total rats killed.....			731

FLORILLINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens loose gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline" has composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 91 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DIABOLO

DEVIL ON TWO STICKS.

A UNIVERSALLY Popular game in old France when the great folk entered into it with the ardour now shown by children; regarded favourably by the noble dames of the League and the Fronde, and the principal diversion in the hours of recreation in the convents. Albeit not of French origin (some say it came from China), DIABOLO has become a veritable craze in Paris, popular at the Restoration, and under the last Empire, the game figured on the programme of amusements at the last great Republican fête-day. Never before, has a game so rapidly infatuated children and adults, rich and poor. Children who are not allowed to go out play it at home, to the ruin of the crockery and ornaments. The Doctors encourage the game, which, they say, strengthens the lungs and the muscles and School Masters and School Mistresses highly approve of it.

Amongst other Seasonable Games, just received

RACQUETTES, PARISIENNES,

TARGETS,

GRACE GAMES.

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.,

59, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

POONA BRANCH IN EAST STREET.

NEXT WEEK.

JOTTINGS.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE Improvement Trust have done well in opposing the move made by the Indian Hotels Company (Tata's) to obtain permission for the construction of a roof over the terrace of the Wellington Mews. All stables are inevitably objectionable: the odours exhaled from them seem to permeate the whole of the surrounding area and pollute the air that people breathe. Wodehouse Bridge, which is a very favourite evening resort and one of the best sites in Bombay, is not free from bad odours. Certainly, it is about the coolest spot available on a hot evening; for, no matter how close the atmosphere may be, there is always a breeze on the Wodehouse Bridge. The Mews structure, with all that flows from its existence on this spot, is much to be deplored: it is a blot on those of the authorities who are responsible for its existence—such a structure should never have been permitted. The Improvement Trust is undoubtedly an excellent institution, but its constitution is distinctly inimical to the "raison d'etre" of its existence. The Goverament should import into the deliberations of the Trust the voice of the people, which could best be done by making (say) all the members of the Standing Committee of the Corporation for the time being "ex-officio" members of the Board. If evidence were needed of the self-interested character of the Trust, it would be found in the fact that the rentals prevailing in Bombay—particularly on I. T. areas—are prohibitive, and limit the accommodation available to the wealthier class, to the exclusion of the large majority who form the bulk of the population. It will be replied, perhaps, that I. T. blocks are put up for public competition and that the results of the sale represent the public value of the sites offered, which would no doubt be a plausible reply; but if it were made a condition of the sale that the rental realisable on such sites should not exceed a certain amount, within a prescribed percentage on the purchase-value of the sites and of the structures built on them, rentals would be kept within reasonable limitations and the general public would then benefit. Accommodation in the Fort is now more expensive than on Malabar Hill; and if things continue to progress on the basis of the past and of the present, the time is not far distant when the poorer class will have to live out of town, while the demand that would thereby occur for suburban residences would, according to the Law of Supply and Demand, push up rentals in even such areas to an indefinite and prohibitive comparative proportion. It will be found that the average rental per bedroom in the new areas is Rs. 75, which, it will be admitted, is prohibitive; and if to this be added the cost of board, the minimum rate per head for board and lodging amounts to Rs. 150 at least. The next question that arises is, what proportion of the population could afford that monthly expenditure per head for mere living? And all this is due to the money-bags that rule matters I. T.! Generally, in the matter of public institutions, it is marvellous that the members of the Press, who are more in touch with the "vox populi," in the nature of their business, than any section of the community, are excluded from all representative positions: in deliberations on public measures they would certainly be able to bring to bear practical rather than theoretical suggestions on public matters. The selection may be difficult; but that is a matter within the range of solution and has only to be approached in a thorough manner for a reasonable result to be arrived at. The present Governor seems to have identified himself with the practical requirements of the people, and if the situation herein described attracted his attention and the necessary reforms were initiated, the name of Sir George Clarke would be immortalised in the annals of the City of Bombay.

THE UNREST.

A retrospective view of the past quarter of a century, in its relation to the existing "unrest," takes the mind back to the period of peace and goodwill that prevailed up to the time that Lord Ripon took over the reins of the Government of India. In Bengal, in particular, the two communities seemed to be on excellent terms, until Sir Courtenay Ilbert gave birth to that disgraceful piece of legislation which has passed into history and is known as the Ilbert Bill. To that Bill, I ascribe, most unreservedly, the whole of the present discontent: it was the *fons et origo* of the ambitious scheme of self-government that has taken hold of that section of the Indian community who encourage the hope that India will yet see "Home Rule." Notwithstanding the continuing injury to Indian polity that, in my opinion—and I believe that there are many who think as I do—has resulted from the scheme of education that was adopted in 1854 by Lord Dalhousie and Sir Charles Wood (the then Secretary of State for India), the inter-social relations of the two communities rested on a most desirable plane for the quarter of a century immediately succeeding, at the end of which time—in 1877—the bond of union that had unobtrusively and unconsciously grown up between the rulers and the ruled received political baptism in the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Whoever is responsible for that master-stroke of Imperialism—whether the conception of the idea lay with Disraeli or Lytton—its reality will always be the beacon-light of the Lytton Viceroyalty. Indeed, it may be said with perfect confidence that Lord Lytton handed over the Indian Empire to his successor as a united whole. Undoubtedly, the financial depression that prevailed was a circumstance that detracted in a marked degree from the complete success of Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty; but with the co-existance of Frontier Wars and Famine, it is marvellous that Finance did not go beyond the condition of mere depression. It was a parlous time, of which the non-official public had little or no knowledge; and if anything like "unrest" had then prevailed, the difficulties of the situation would have been seriously aggravated. But I am digressing. When Lord Ripon took overcharge, peace and goodwill were present, even though the constituent of 'plenty" was absent, which is in itself significant of the fact that the peace and goodwill that existed had not an artificial character. It is therefore all the more deplorable that any innovation should have been introduced into the system of Government; while the result as we see it to-day stamps Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty as a period of most deplorable retrogression, the evils of which it will be difficult to antidote, if ever that be practicable. To him almost wholly is due the present system of Local Self-Government: I postulate that it is to the development of Local Self-Government into the proportions to which the system has grown that is due the ambitious programme of the Extremists as much as the Moderates—clearly, an illustration of the appetite having grown with that on which it has fed! The evidence of the resentment and distension that had arisen between the two communities shewed itself most potently when the European Protest Meeting against the Ilbert Bill was held at the Calcutta Town Hall: it was attended—except by officials, who were warned not to attend—by every European who was anybody, and amongst the principal speakers was the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Spring Branson, an eminent authority on Hindu Law, who, in the course of his remarks, compared the proposed legislation to the fable of the Jack Ass and the Lion. Other speakers followed in turn, the Town Hall being packed to overflowing: those who were able to recall past events to mind said that never had such a demonstration taken place in Calcutta before, while we of to-day are able to say that never has such a demonstration recurred: its effect, however, remains a legacy to posterity, for the indignation, the invective, and the hard epithets that were uttered publicly in condemnation of the originators of the Bill and of Lord Ripon for allowing such a piece of legislation to appear in the portfolio of his regime will never be forgotten by those who heard or read all that was said and written. The European community were literally in a state of revolt, and cries of "Let's walk round Government House" were constantly repeated at that memorable meeting. I am sure that all those who are acquainted with the incidents of that period will agree that this record is a correct representation of what occurred. The Behar Planters seemed to have taken possession of Calcutta in a body as soon as it was known that a Protest Meeting was to be held: they would have been the people most affected by the provisions of the Ilbert Bill, and naturally they left their headqu

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

IMPORTED TEA FROM INDIA, CEYLON, ETC.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, May 11.—Mr. Fell asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer: What was the quantity and value of the tea imported into the United Kingdom in each of the years 1906 and 1907, distinguishing between that from India and Ceylon, and that from China, and that from Java, respectively.

Mr. Lloyd-George: A statement of the quantity and value of the tea imported into the United Kingdom in each of the years 1906 and 1907, distinguishing between that from India and Ceylon, and that from China, and that from Java, respectively:—

Consigned from	1906. Quantity.	1906. Value.	1907. Quantity.	1907. Value.
India	lb. 193,417,038	£ 5,709,842	lb. 171,592,936	£ 5,752,918
Ceylon and Dependencies	106,368,346	3,208,096	107,409,770	3,608,816
Total from India and Ceylon	289,785,384	8,917,933	279,002,700	9,361,534
China	13,338,653	505,401	19,118,903	773,709
Java	13,726,518	328,349	11,936,373	377,336
Other countries	5,139,509	152,397	7,074,022	232,140
Total Imported	321,190,064	9,904,085	317,127,058	10744719

PRODUCTION OF YARN IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the production per spindle in India is 12½ pounds of yarn per annum as against 240 pounds in China; and, if so, whether the Secretary of State will, in view of the importance of the cotton trade to India, bear this fact in mind when fresh restrictions upon labour in Indian mills are proposed, which must affect the competition of the Indian industry with its chief competitor.

Mr. Buchanan: I have seen in a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association a statement to the effect mentioned by the honourable member, but with the explanation that the higher production per spindle of Chinese mills is due to their working day and night without intermission. This system is not one which could usefully serve as a model for Indian legislation, especially as regards the employment of women on night work.

THE RIOTS IN TINNEVELLY AND TUTICORIN.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, when the recent riots occurred at Tinnevelly and Tuticorin, the native infantry regiment at Trichinopoly was reduced to a strength less than that of a single company; and whether, since no regiments are now stationed at Palamcottah or Guilon, a regiment of full strength should be maintained at Trichinopoly.

Mr. Buchanan: With the exception of a small detachment of sixty men at Trivandrum, a whole battalion of Indian infantry is stationed at Trichinopoly, and there is no intention of reducing the garison. The strenth of the regiment was considerably reduced at the time mentioned by the hon. member owing to the fact that a larger number of men than usual had been allowed to go on leave on account of the recent return of the regiment from service in Ceylon.

THE LOI SHILMAN RAILWAY.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under Secretrry of State for India: Whether the frontier railway known as the Loi Shilman railway is still under contruction, or whether further progress with it has been abandoned.

Mr. Buchanan: The construction of the railway up to "miles 300" was sanctioned in July 1905. Owing to the condition of the frontier no work is at present in progress.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

On Tuesday, May 12.—Mr. Villiers asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies what was the revenue of Hong Kong derived, either directly or indirectly, from the sale of opium, and what was the revenue from other sources.

Col. Seely: The figures for 1907 are as follows:—Revenue derived from opium, 1,551,930 dols.; revenue from all other sources, 5,050,350 dols.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the reply of the Government of India to the statement relative to excise administration in India, submitted to him on October 17 last, and forwarded for consideration and report to the Government of India, has been received; and whether, when the correspondent is complete, he will lay papers upon the table of the House.

Mr. Buchanan: The reply has not yet been received. The Government of India hope to submit it before the end of next month. The Secretary of State for India will decide the question of laying papers when he has received and considered the report.

ARMED POLICE AT MEETINGS.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State India: Whether he is aware that, in consequence of a literary society in Lahore announcing a lecture on "Man: the Index of Creation," twenty-five armed constables were sent to the lecture-hall, which only holds fifty people; and whether, in view of this act on the part of the authorities, steps will be taken so that in future the people attending such meetings shall not be irritated by the presence of armed force.

Mr. Butchanan: The Secretary of State has no information as to the meeting in question. If the hon. member can give me fuller details, he will consider whether any action is desirable.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the lack of facilities for the vernacular education of the children employed in the planting districts—in Assam alone there being facilities only for 600 out of 250,000 children employed—recommendations will be made to the Government of India to, as soon as practicable, take steps to provide adequate facilities to meet the need.

Mr. Buchanan: I would refer the hon. member to the Report on the Condition of Education in Tea Estates, by Capt. Kennedy, a copy of which was placed in the library in March. The statistics there given show that the proportion of children of school-going age who already attend school is not so low as the hon. member's figures suggest. The local governments are providing additional Government schools for garden children, and the system of grants-in-aid is also being extended so as to encourage the establishment of more aided schools on estates.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India are aware of the feeling of irritation and dissatisfaction general in India at the schemes for enlarging the Legislative Council by the admission of non-representative members, with a preponderance of the official element, and the forming of a Council of Notables, both under the consideration of the Secretary of State; and whether, in view of the opposition, of even the Moderates, to such proposals, he can assure this House that opportunity for discussing the proposals will be afforded prior to their being put into operation.

Mr. Buchanan: The Government of India have taken steps acquaint themselves fully with the general opinion on the proposals published in August last. The matter is still under the consideration of that Government and untill the Secretary of State in Council has come to a decision on their recommendations, when submitted to him, my hon. friend will agree that it is not possible at this stage to give the assurance he asks for.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Mr. O'Grady ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the statement of Mr. Lyon, Chief Secretary of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council, admitting the cost of quartering punitive police at different places in the province on those responsible for the recent disturbances; and whether, in view of the fact that such disturbances were connected with a peaceful movement known as the Swadeshi movement, and that the disturbances arose through an attack engineered and carried into effect by those opposed to Swadeshi, steps will be taken in future to allocate the blame and costs for the quartering of punitive police to that section of the community responsible for such attacks and disturbances.

Mr. Buchanan: I have seen a newspaper report of the statement to which I understand the hon. member to refer. The Secretary of State has no reason to suppose that the cost of the punitive police has been apportioned otherwise than in accordance with the principle suggesten in the last sentence of the question.

INDIAN COOLIES IN JAMAICA.

On Wednesday, May 13, Mr. Summerbell asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether he had received from the Jamaica Baptist Union a communication protesting against the continued introduction of East Indian indentured coolies into Jamaica, and pointing out that the labouring and small settler classes were unable to obtain regular and paying employment on the sugar estates and fruit plantations, and were therefore, under the necessity of emigrating to seek work and that thereby a great injustice was done to these classes and the island generally in taxing them to introduce East Indians to compete with the superabundant labour market of the country; and whether it was the intention of the Government to restrict the introduction of such coolies, and to place the entire cost of the same on the planters requiring such labour.

Col. Seely: The petition has been received. The Secretary of State has had an opportunity of communicating with the Governor, and Lord Crewe is not prepared, at any rate, at the present, to disturb or very an arrangement which recently received the approval of the Legislative Council by a vote of twenty to two, and my hon. friend will, of course, understand that the Secretary of State is not prepared to admit the accuracy of all the statements in the memorial from the Jamaica Baptist Union.

PRESBYTERIANS AND GARRISON CHURCHES.

Mr. Dundas White asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will consider the advisability of maintaining the rights of general use in any Indian garaison church which has been recently consecrated merely by permission of the Indian Gouernment and without any undertaking as to its future use, unless and until those who claim the exclusive use of that church have established thatclaim in the Courts of law.

Mr. Dundas White also asked whether, in view of recent events, he will now take the opininon of the law officers of the Crown, or of any independent counsel of suitable standing, as to whether the ecclesiastical law of England as to the effects of consecrating churches applies in British Indina, and as to whether, according to the law of British India, the fact that a Government church has been consecrated with the permission of the Government confers the exclusive right to use it for Anglican services, placing before Parliament these opinions and the reasons on which they are based.

Mr. Buchanan: I may perhaps answer these questions by referring the hon. member to the memorandum presented to Parliament before Easter, which gives the purport of the opinions obtained from the law officers of the Crown, and from independent counsel of standing. The Secretary of State does not think it necessary to take further legal advice and in view of the opinions already given and of the considerations referred to in the memorandum, he does not think it advisable to take the course suggested in the hon. member's first question.

Mr. Dundas White: Are we to understand that the advice of the law officers is to the effect that the ecclesiastical law of consecration applies in British India.

Mr. Buchanan: That is not exactly the point which was referred to the law officers. It was what was the exact legal position of the Government of India after it had allowed the consecration of the churches under the regulations which have been set forth.

Mr. Dundas White: Will the hon. member take steps to ask the opinion on the question whether that law applies to British India?

Mr. Buchanan: No, I do not think we can ask the law officers for an opinion on that somewhat general question.

Mr. Dundas White asked the Under Secretary of State for India: How many Indian Government churches have been consecrated since Jan. 1, 1901, stating in each case the place of the chuch, the date of the consecration, whether that consecration was effect at the request or merely with the permission of the Indian Government, and, in view of the reference to private subscriptions in the recent case, whether private subscriptions for the building or maintenance of the church had been asked from and received from Presbyterians and other non-Anglicans; and whether in the applicatiens for those subscriptions it was stated that the church was to be used exclusively for Anglican services.

Mr. Buchanan: I understand the hon. member's question to apply to Government churches at military stations. Of these, three have been consecrated since Jan. 1, 1901—namely, at Banikhet at, Jhansi, and at Cherat. At the first and last named of these places the churches has been built, with the aid of private funds, before the decision not to allow any more garrison churches to be consecrated was arrived at; and at both of these places unconsecrated churches are now being built. At Jhansi a consecrated church already existed, and when the new church was made over for the use of Anglican Protestants. In all these cases the churches were consecrated with the permission, and not at the request, of Government. The Government of India have no information as to the denomination to which the subscribers belonged, nor as to the statements made by those who applied for subscriptions.

ARMY HORSE-SHOES.

On Thursday, May 14.—Mr. Harold Cox asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it is the Pratice of the Goverament of India, in ordering horse-shoes from this country for the Indian Army, to require that such shoes shall be supplied exclusively by British firms and manufactured in this country; whether he is aware that the War Office has discovered that this practice leads to the formation of a ring against the purchasing department; and whether, in the interests of the taxpayers of India, he will provide that for the future tenders shall be thrown open to all responsible firms.

Mr. Buchanan: Tenders for horse-shoes for Indian service have hitherto been invited only from English makers. There is no reason to believe that any ring exists among the manufacturers of horse-shoes in this country. The Secretary for India will be happy to consider tenders from any competen t makers.

Mr. Harold Cox: Is the hon. gentleman aware that the Secretary for War said that there was such a ring?

Mr. Buchanan: I am not. I am only responsible for the India Office.

THE AMEER AND THE FRONTIER OUTBREAKS.

Mr. Lonsdale asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Ameer has replied to the representations of the Government of India with reference to the participation by Afghans in the recent frontier outbreaks; and whether any explanation has been given of the hostile demonstration in the Khyber.

Mr. Buchanan: A communication has been received by the Government of India from the Ameer on the subject referred to, and he has given satisfactory assurances as to the effort he has made to dissuade Afghans from joining the tribesmen. It would be contrary to the public interest to go into the details of the correspondence.

GOVERNMENT REFORMS IN INDIA.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of States for India: Whether he expects to receive all the documents which have been recorded in India on the subject of the reforms initiated by the Government circular of August 24 last; and whether an opportunity will be given to this House to discuss the proposals before a final decision is arrived at.

Mr. Buchanan: The documents referred to by my hon. friend will be sent home by the Government of India, and some of them are already on the way. I cannot, however, undertake that they will be submitted to the House for discussion before the Secretary of State in Council has come to a decision upon them, for which of course, the Government will be responsible.

MADRAS LAND ESTATES BILL.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Madras Land Estates Bill of 1905 has yet received the assent of the Viceroy; and whether he is aware that the amendments made in the original Bill, subsequently it is believed to the receipt of a despatch from the Secretary of State have not satisfied the Madras Landholders' Association in regard to the new provisions respecting right of occupancy, waste lands, purchased lands, compulsory communication, prohibition of contracts and enhancement of rent.

Mr. Buchanan: No intimation that the Governor-General has signified his assent to the law in question has been received. The Secretary of State is aware that the amendments made by the Madras Legislature have failed to satisfy the Landholders' Association.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN POONA.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the attenaion of the Secretary of State has been called to the recent temperance movement in Poona and to the prosecutions instituted by the police against temperance workers who have endeavoured to dissuade persons from entering liquor shops; and whether he is in a position to make a statement upon the subject.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State's information is to the effect that the methods of the temperance workers in question and others who joined them were not compatible with the maintenance of order, and that on one occasion a somewhat serious disturbance arose. The Secretary of State believes that no hindrance whatever has been placed in the way of "bona-fide" temperance work by the action of the authorities.

THE SUPPLY OF LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS.

Mr. T. F. Richards asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Wheather he will give the names of the contractors who obtained the orders to supply his Department with the locomotive boilers as advertised for in the "Engineer" newspaper for May 31, 1907.

Mr. Buchanan: The contract for the twenty-one locomotive boilers referred to was placed with Messrs. R. Stephenson and Co., The Vulcan Foundry Co., and Messrs. Kitson and Co.

INDIAN TRADE WITH TIBET.

Mr. C. E. D. Black read at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on May 13 a paper on the trade and resources of Tibet in which he pointed ont that the longest and most difficult route into Tibet is that which connects with the Russian possession beyond Chinese Turkistan and Northern China, and the shortest and easiest route is that which leads from Bengal through Sikkim or Bhutan to Lhasa. He estimated the annual value of the Indo-Tibetan trade at about half a million sterling, the principal exports from Tibet being raw wool, borax, gold, live animals, and musk, while the principal imports from India were piece goods and grain. A great opportunity existed for the introduction of Indian tea in the brick form into Tibet. At present the wants of the Tibetans were supplied from Western China, the total consumption being estimated at 30,000,000lbs. annually. The Tibetans were to judge from the experiences of English travellers, perfectly friendly to and willing to trade, and even the monkish faction was becoming more conciliatory in its demeanour. "The great majority of the population presents the peculiar spectacle of a simple agricultural people, oppressed by a most monstrous growth of monasticism and priestcraft. It is estimated that one-fifth of the male population are monks and dwell in monasteries. . . . The great lands apportioned by the State to each monastery, and occupied and farmed by ordinary peasants, who are in effect the serfs of the monks, are managed as a rule by lay stewards. After each harvest exact records are kept of the produced, every measure of grain and every bundle of straw, and these are warehoused under lock and seal, only a meagre sufficiency for subsistence being retained by the peasants themselves. But, notwitstanding this, the agriculturist has an easy time and little anxiety as compared with his brother in the United Kingdom, the average Tibetan farmer's condition of life being, in Captain O'Connor's opinion, beyond comparison better than that of the average Irish peasant; their houses larger, cleaner, and better built; their household and agricultural implements superior and more plentiful. "In every village not only the headman but one or two members of nearly every family are tolerably well educated, and can read and write the Tibetan running hand fluently enough."

Lord Wenlock, who presided, remarked that the expedition to Tibet had opened their eyes to the great trade possibilities of the country, and they had found that it was very much more valuable from a commercial point of view than they had supposed it to be. There was a great change of feeling among the governing classes in Tibet with regard to British people. When he was in the country a few years ago the natives with him fell on their faces if a party of dignitaries came by, but the dignitaries scowled at him in undisguised hatred. He was very glad that the feeling had changed for the better. It was to be hoped that the governing classes would do their best to foster the trade with the British.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 29.

The rainfall has materially decreased in North-East India, where only scattered falls have occurred; but the pressure changes have been favourable for an increase of rain in Burma, and in this region the rainfall has been nearly general on the Coast and in the Central Districts. The depression over Multan yesterday, is moving into the Punjab Hills; the conditions are not unfavourable for thunderstorms along the West Himalayas.

The principal amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy and Moulmein, threeq-uarters of an inch; Monywa, one and half inches; Sibsagar, Gauhati and Calcutta, one inch.

Skies are moderately clouded in parts of Burma, Assam, Orissa and Kashmir, and humidity is considerably below the average in the Punjab.

The weather is cooler than usual in Baluchistan and North Kashmir.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Burma and Assam; and a few falls in the rest of North-East India, and thunderstorms are likely along the West Himalayas.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (27th)	...	...	...	...
Jask (27th)	92·3	79·3	...	0·29
Muskat (26th)	102·3	87·1	...	10·6
Multan	109·8	80·0	...	1·56
Rawalpindi	105·4	73·1	...	19·59
Lahore	108·9	80·7	...	2·64
Sirsa	110·3	83·1	...	1·52
Ambala	107·5	79·0	...	3·57
Delhi	111·2	86·7	...	2·67
Agra	111·0	86·0	...	1·82
Mainpuri	113·3	?	...	?
Jhansi	111.3	92·6	...	1·95
Cawnpore	111·4	85·0	...	1·39
Allahabad	109 1	87·5	...	0·95
Jacobabad	113·6	74·3	...	1·77
Karachi	99·9	74·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	104·4	80·7	...	1·32
Jaipur	108·2	82·1	...	1·38
Kotah	110·0	87·6	...	0·61
Bhuj	98·6	78·0	...	0·09
Dwarka	88·3	82·7	...	0·11
Veraval	85·7	81·8	...	0·15
Rajkot	104·4	78·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	100·6	79·5	...	0·09
Surat	93·1	80·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	102·6	79·7	...	0·10
Deesa	103·8	77·9	...	0·31
Neemuch	90·0	77·7	...	0·37
Indore	100·1	73·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	109·0	85·3	...	1·96
Sangor	105·6	82·5	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	107·6	81·9	...	1·37
Khandwa	106·2	81·6	...	1·44
Akola	107·7	82·1	...	1·02
Amraoti	108·8	82·3	...	2·72
Nagpur	111.6	86·1	...	2·14
Chanda	111·5	86·0	...	1·65
Raipur	112·2	81·4	...	3·06
Bombay	91·0	82·4	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	90·8	81·4	...	0·15
Mormugao	91·9	81·7	...	0·20
Karwar	89·3	80·5	...	3·17
Malegaon	101·4	75·6	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	96·9	73·5	...	0·28
Poona	93·0	74·8	...	0·91
Sholapur	105·8	76·4	...	0·67
Bijapur	101·7	73·2	...	1·78
Belgaum	89·8	69·6	...	2·22
Aurangabad	101·7	72·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	108·9	83·2	...	1·15
Hyderabad	106·8	81·7	...	1·30
Mangalore	90·2	78·4	...	2·56
Calicut	88·8	78·6	...	14·67
Cochin	91·2	79·8	...	29·64
Colombo	88·0	79·5	...	49·48
Masulipatam	113·3	86·1	...	6·07
Bellary	105·5	77·3	...	3·66
Cuddapah	108·2	83·1	...	6·34
Madras	102·0	85·5	...	23·24
Bangalore	94·8	68·8	...	13·33
Coimbatore	93·4	73·3	...	11·86
Trichinopoly	106·1	81·3	...	17·84
Negapatam	100·4	86·5	...	34·27

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH MAY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 29th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is in defect and in the submontane districts and normal elsewhere. Temperature is generally normal during the day but at night it is high at Lahore and Delhi. Calms are reported at Rawalpindi and Ambala and winds show an irregular circulation over the rest of the area.

The United Provinces.—Moderate to heavy cloud has appeared in the western districts but skies are clear over the rest of the division. Humidity has decreased and is now in defect nearly everywhere. Maximum temperature is normal but minimum is in excess at Jhansi and Allahabad. Winds have become westerly generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in the southern districts of Rajputana but skies are clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the area of cloud as well as in Upper Sind but drier in Lower Sind. Temperature during the day has risen at Karachi where it is 6° in excess but is normal or in defect elsewhere; at night it is unusually low in Sind, but continues high at Ajmere. Calms prevail in Sind, and winds are south-westerly in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal except at Indore where it continues in excess. Temperature is nearly normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain generally clear. The moisture in the air has increased in Berar where it is in excess but is equal to or less than the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal except at Raipur, where it is higher than usual during the day. Westerly winds prevail.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lightly clouded in the north but are moderately clouded in the south. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Cloud has appeared over nearly the whole division and is heavy at Poona and Belgaum but is light at the other stations. The moisture in the air is in defect in the North Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad but is equal to the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess during the day at Bijapur and Hyderabad. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

General Remarks.—The appearance of cloud in parts of the Deccan seems to indicate that weather is locally disturbed there. A few dust-storms seem likely in Rajputana and the adjacent districts of Gujerat. The heat depression now covers a larger area and has become shallower.

Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Oriental," which left Aden on the 24th instant, experienced upto Longitude 52° E. light to gentle easterly wind, southerly swell at times and fine weather; thence to Longitude 60° E. gentle south-westerly wind and fine with occasionally cloudy weather; thence to arrival at Bombay this morning moderate west-south-westerly wind and generally fine weather.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE SIN OF ENVY.

A walk down the Rue de la Paix and the Place Vendome, punctuated by an occasional halt at Worth's, Paquin's, Drecoll's, and Bechoff David's, is at present infinitely agreeable and profitable to the picker-up of carefully considered notions. The only drawback "writes Clare North" is that one is in grave danger of becoming guilty of the sin of envy as the mannequins pass and re-pass and the Englishwoman looks and wishes and the American looks and buys. Beside me in an exquisitely arranged salon, an American was buying wholeheartedly; the creations she annexed being no more beautiful and perfect than her own modified Empire gown of silver grey satin cloth completed by a wide shaped stole of alternate strips of chinchilla and thickest white Irish crochet and her broad-brimmed, plumed hat softened by a frill of fine lace falling on golden hair. Wraps drew her attention, and she wavered between a grassgreen cloth marvellously embroidered and lined with chiffon of a paler shade and one of softest rose-pink, long at the back and short in the front—very much after the shape of a shawl, in fact—its sole trimming a deep fringe made out of itself as leather thongs are made. Three-quarter length coats in filmiest black lace and others in delicate cream and grey dentelle occupied her attention, and when I left she was contemplating the merits of a most novel and elegant addition to a dress of Umpire blue filet net heavily appliqued at the corsage and hem. This addition, less a wrap than an embellishment, took the form of a very short-bodied coat of thick white silk embroidered all over in black, cut to fall completely away from the back and front of the skirt, but having at each side two spad-shaped ends that extended almost to the floor. It is difficult to make one's meaning clear without illustration; the design was so novel. But how fascinating! Worn with a chalk-white Shantung or a black crepe or mousseline dress, the effect would have been still more distinguished.

MIRACULOUS DRAPERIES AND SERPENTINE EFFECTS.

A gown composed entirely of foulard in Paisley shawl pattern had emphatic claims to notice, and was made, as most of these now dresses are, with the draped front drawn round and up by some mysteriously clever method of cutting and arranging to melt into the Empire back. The material seems to be all in one piece, and swathed round the front and sides of a princesse foundation, and I can hardly imagine any woman not of a pliant slenderness wearing such a dress with success. Still, one never knows. With their new serpentine look Englishwomen will have to think more about their boots as the "tail" drags the skirt back from the feet. Worth looks coldly upon the short sleeve for day gowns, and compromises with the tight lace cuff from the elbow. Elsewhere sleeves are little longer than last year's, but they are smaller, and, like the skirts, draped, and the kimono effect is still strongly in evidence. Yokes are minute and square, and the ruche or ruffle at the neck everywhere seen. The high-waisted front is creeping in, and one model in laurel-green silken voile had the waist outlined at the front with a bread gold band; at the back the band was green. A young girl might wear, with satisfactory results, a skirt of oyster-white cloth put on just below the bust over a pleated skirt of heavy white satin to match. Save that the skirt was cut to half define the waist, the effect was as though the wearer had hurriedly put on her skirt some inches too high. The appearance of careless simplicity was enhanced by the fact that there was no belt, but just a narrow band of the cloth to give the necessary finish to the top of the skirt. Many of the Empire-backed dresses have the fastening brought over to the left side of the back, and from thence depends a sash with pointed ends.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—MAY 8 to May 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col S C F Peile, C I E, B	Mr A C Hankin, C I E, B
	Mr E W Dover, B
Col F B Longe, B	Mr W G Wood, B
Lieut Col J L T Jones, I M S, B	Mr A H Morris, B
	Mr W W Hornell, B
Major G Y C Hunter, I M S, B	Mr T H Moroney, B
	Mr E Rogers, B
Major W McElhinny, R E, B	Mr C A Tegart, B
	Mr W Hutchinson, B
Lieut C F McKenzie, B	Mr M M Mathews, B
Mr G Gordon, B Cov	Mr J L Fagan, B
Mr. P Eccles, B Cov	Mr F C Bright, B
Mr J Sanders, B Cov	Mr A E Rees, B
Mr C H Moseley, B Cov	Mr N Gill, B
Mr J W D Johnstone, B Cov	Mr H C Walker, B
	Mr T J Davidson, B
Mr A W R Cole, B Cov	Mr T E Hollis, B
Mr W H L Cabell, B Cov	Mr P Bainier, B
	Mr G T Walter, B
Mr R L Ross, B Cov	Mr J S Brown, B
Mr J Wilson-Johnston, B Cov	Mr J V Griffin, B
	Mr J Moyle, B
Mr G C Walker, B Cov	Mr J J Cotton, M Cov
Mr W N Delevingne, B Cov	Mr L E Buckley, M Cov
	Mr B A Nelson, M
Mr G Milne, B Cov	Mr C A Wilkinson, M
Mr W C K Benie, B	Mr W G Molesworth, M
Mr A R Giles, B	Mr L N Banaji, Bo
Mr G S Hart, B	Mr C G Henderson, Bo
Mr W F O'Donoghue, B	Mr D G Ommanney, Bo
Mr W O Fasson, B	Mr C J W Mayne, Bo

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt W E Barrow, R E, B, 3 mo M C	to leave on M C and extended 4 mo
Mr L French, B Cov, 4 days' furl	Major C B Harrison, I M S, M study leave from 13/1/08 to 13/4/08
Mr W C Oram, B, leave on private affairs commuted	Mr P Wren, Bo, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr. S N Sells, B

RANJITSINHJI'S FAREWELL DINNER.

At a meeting held at Cambridge on May 13 the Mayor of Cambridge presiding, it was announced that the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar had accepted an invitation to a complimentary and farewell dinner on October 19, to be held in the Cambridge Guildhall. Among those serving on the general committee, nearly all of whom have expressed their intention of attending the dinner are the Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, Viscount Clifden, the High Steward of Cambridge, the mayor of Cambridge, the borough member, the Duke of Beahfort, Earl of Westmorland, Earl of Jersey, Earl of Winterton, Lord Hawke, Lord Dalmany, Dr W G Grace, Hon F S Jackson, Messrs P F Warner, H D Leveson-Gower, S M J Woods, A C Maclaren, W N Cobbold, C Pigg, A Studart, W Newham, E A Young, A J Webbe, C H B Marshan, G McGregor, L G Wright, B Cranwell, R S Goodchild, Dr George Cunningham, etc., besides representatives of all the leading sports clubs in Cambridge. Mr Newton Digby of Cambridge, is acting as hon. sec.

ITALY'S BIGGER WAR BUDGET.

Rome, May 16.

The Commission inquiring into the conditions of the Italian Army and the national defence has presented its proposals to the Government. They provide for an increase of £1,600,000 in the ordinary war budget, and £6,000,000 for fortifications and increased pay for officers.

PARRY SMITH & CO.

The Pioneers in Bombay, of real Good Value, High Quality and Low Prices.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We beg to announce that with a view of reducing our present large stock and of disposing of all after-season goods we are holding a

10 DAYS' SALE,

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 1st.

In making this announcement we want to impress upon you the thoroughness of our preparations for this great event. Everything from basement to garrett has been marked at prices that will sell the goods, and goods we are anxious to clear before the Monsoons are marked at any price you like.

You will be throwing money away if you do not visit this 10 Days' Sale, for they are to be Red Letter days in the Trade History of Bombay.

LADIES. ... ...
MEN, ...
CHILDREN. ... ...
YOUR HOUSE. ... ...

Are all catered for, and when our doors open on Monday, June the 1st, we will look for

YOU .. ..

And also give you our Best Attention.

PARRY SMITH & CO.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

QUESTION OF MAGISTERIAL JURISDICTION.

On the Appelate Side of the High Court, Bombay, their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a revision petition filed by Mr. H. A. Talcherker against an order of Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, refusing to entertain an application made by Mr. Talcherker praying for sanction to prosecute one Pandurang M. Pardhi who had charged him with assault and insult. Mr. P. N. Godinho, with Mr. D. G. Dalvi, appeared for the petitioner. The Magistrate had declined to entertain the application on the ground that his Court as 3rd Presidency Magistrate was not the proper Court to entertain the application, the case having been disposed of by him as 'Acting 2nd Presidency Magistrate.' Among other grounds the petitioner alleged that the Magistrate was in error in declining jurisdiction because the case had been specifically and by designation referred to him for re-trial by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the orders of the High Court. He further alleged apart from this reason that the Presidency Magistrates having co-ordinate jurisdiction throughout the town and island of Bombay, his was a competent Court to deal with this petition. Further that the order of the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate referring the case to him amounted to an acquiescence in the disposal by him of the petition within the meaning of Section 528 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Their Lordships on a consideration of the petition passed orders directing Mr. Dracup to deal with the application.

REVOCATION OF SANCTION.

In the Bombay High Court, on Thursday, before the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, the appeal of Bhagvandin Shivdarsan, and Harnandan, for the revocation of a sanction to prosecute, granted against them by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of Mathuradas Manji and Ranchoddas, was called on for disposal, Mr. G. N. Thakore and Mr C N Kanuga, pleaders, appeared for the appellants; Mr P J Padsha, instructed by Mr. Yorke-Smith, of Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the opponents.

Briefly put, the facts appeared to be, that appellants were worshippers at the temple of Hanuman near the Mangaldas Cloth Market; while the opponents, with two others, named Harishankar Jagannath and Velji Damji, belonged to shops in the locality. Appellants charged the opponents with insult, assault, and abetment, on 28th January. Accused were discharged by the Magistrate. Later on, on the application of Mathuradas and Ranchoddas, the Magistrate issued a notice against the appellants to show cause why sanction should not be granted against them for their prosecution on charges relating to making false accusations, and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. Sanction was ultimately granted on 6th March for the proposed prosecution.

It was for the revocation of this sanction that the present appeal was made to the High Court.

Counsel's arguments over, the learned Chief Justice, in pronouncing the judgment of the Court, said that the matter was an unimportant one, such a one in which the time of a Court could not be profitably employed in the interest of public justice. The sanction was revoked.

POLICE COURT.

THE CHURCH THEFTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the charges of theft preferred by the G. I. P. Railway Police against Manuel Johann D'Silva (43). The facts have been reported in this paper on Thursday. It appears that on Sunday, the 24th May, accused's conduct becoming an object of suspicion to Thomas Anthony Soares, a member of the managerial staff employed in the Bori Bunder refreshment rooms of Messrs. Brandon & Co., restauranteurs on the G. I. P. Railway and other lines, information was conveyed to the Railway Police and the accused was arrested. The result of the investigation was that accused was charged with committing two sacrilegious robberies: one from the Church of the Holy Name in Wodehouse Road, Colaba, where he broke open the alms-box and stole therefrom coins, small-coins, and coppers, valued at Rs. 189; and another from the Girgaum Catholic Church, of some badges and holy medallions. The third theft brought home to him was the theft of Policeman Babu Yeswant's uniform and belt No 1175A. Accused was convicted on all the three charges and sentenced, respectively, to one year, six weeks, and another six weeks' rigorous imprisonment; in all, one year and twelve weeks.

FACTION FIGHT AMONG PATHANS.

In the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jamalkhan Aozarkhan (25), and Rasulkhan Phirozekhan (23), Pathan Muccadums, under whom gangs of labourers were employed on works going on in the New Docks in Frere Road, were charged by Inspector De Burghe, of the Bazaargate Police Section, with stabbing, by means of clasp-knives, on 17th March, Samsherkhan Kamardinkhan and Tajmahomed Gulmahomed, two Pathans, belonging to a rival faction, and causing them grievous hurt. The quarrel is alleged to have arisen over the employment by one faction of workmen belonging to the other faction. Words led to blows, and then clasp-knives were drawn and used. The Magistrate committed the accused to take their trial in the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CHARGE AGAINST A MOTOR CAR DRIVER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay yesterday, Mr. C. H. Setalwad disposed of the case in which Inspector Cauty charged Shaik Mahomed Dada, a motor car driver, with failing to report to the police an accident caused by his car and with failing to use his horn to give warning of his approach. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 18th instant the accused's car ran into a boy, named Reuben, and knocked him down on the Parel Road. The car was stopped and the accused, after giving his name to the boy, drove away. He, however, failed to report the accident to the police. It was further found that he had not blown his horn before the accident. The accused was fined Rs. 75.

STEALING A BICYCLE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Lewis charged Narayan Makan, a Hindu, with the theft of a bicycle of the value of Rs. 75, the property of Mr. B. S. Vakil, proprietor of the Lancashire Trading Company, residing at Parel. It appeared from the evidence that on Thursday evening the accused removed the complainant's bicycle from the verandah of his house, and while walking off with it he offered to sell it to a passer by for Rs. 10. The latter became suspicious and handed him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVALS.

P. and O. Mail Steamer "Oriental" May 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Oriental" Commander W. B. Palmer, with the English mail of the 15th May, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Addyman, Mr J
Buckley, Capt D
Clarke, Miss L
Howlett, Mr C
Hester, Mr E
Sargent, Mr S T
Sargent, Miss V
Whitehead, Mr J

FROM MARSIELLES.

Brodribb, Capt C
Baluton, Capt J A
Balkwill, Mr and Mrs H
Galliland, Mrs
Gathorne, Mr H E
Hickman, Brig-Genl H P
Husbands, Mr H
Hand, Commr T
Hume, Lt E G
Ludwig, Mr E
Mellow, Col C
Mosse, Col W Oliver
Middleditch, Mr W
Mahomed Hayat, Mr
Ramsbottam, Mr R B
Reynolds, Mr W G
Scallon, General R J, C B C I E
Thesrahi, Mr R
Williams, Mr E
Willis, Mr E
Warlow, Rev E J
Walker, Mr and Mrs T

FROM BRINDISI.

Roxley, Mr H E M

FOR KARACHI.

Reynolds, Capt J A

DEPARTURES.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Oriental.

MAY 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "Oriental," Captain W. B. Palmer, will sail to-day for Aden, &c., with the English Mail of the 30th May, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Adair, Capt H S
Bellasis, Mr E S
Bulsara, Mrs
Cane, Mr F
Davis, Mr J
Dhingra, Dr B
Dinshaw, Mr D D
De Costa, C
Dunlop, Miss
Ede, Mr
Goddard, Mr and Mrs
Goodman, Mr H R
Hayes, Mr
Hansuli, Mr
Hudson, Pte
Hodgson, Mr
Hart, Mr E
Johnson, Mr H C
James, Captain G M
Kiddle, Mr
Lacey, Mr C B
Leslie, Mr N
Martin, Mr J R
Marshall, Mr
Macleod, Mr C R
Md. Tyar Abdoola Guddon, Mr
Mirza Aga, Mr
Morgan, Mrs
O'Donnell, Col
Puckridge, Mr
Reid, Pte
Rajabally, Abdoolally
Shaw, Mr V J
Shaw, Mr N V
Sydney Smith, Dr
Sewjee, Mrs S V
Sewjee, Mr A V
Savage, Lieut-Col W L
Stephens, Mr L B
Thompson, Mr
Walker, Lady
Wallace, Capt
Whitehead, Mr R B
Walker, Sir T Gordon
Wilkes, 2 infants, Mrs M V

A POPULAR OFFICER.

Entertainment at the Railway Institute.

On the return from leave of Mr. Sarjant, Locomotive Superintendent, G. I P. Railway, the Staff of the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments, European and Native, gave an entertainment last night in the illuminated grounds of the Parel Railway Institute, to welcome him. The entertainment consisted of a Nautch party and dancing. The Band of the 1st Battalion of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers was in attendance and the Officers in the administrative offices were present at the function, with the ladies of their families.

NAINI TAL REGATTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 29.

In the Naini Tal sailing race yesterday, eight yachts entered. Captain Barlow's "Vanessa" was first, and Captain Rowcroft's Spray second. Three yachts capsized, and three returned.

There are a number of entries for the Regatta and yesterday the preliminary heats were rowed off; the finals are fixed for Saturday next.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, rue de l'Universite, Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 15 MAI 1908.

I.—Patrie, Fragmens de Roman, par Ernest Renan.

II.—Le Plebiscite, par M. Emile Ollivier, de l'Academie francaise.

III.—Aloyse Valerien, Troisieme partie, par M. Edouard Rod.

IV.—La Question du "Congo Belge," par M. le baron Jehan de Witte.

V.—Les Salons De 1908 Et La Renaissance De L'Estampe, par M. Robert de La Sizeranne.

VI.—Poesies, par Sully Prudhomme.

VII.—Rois En Exil.—Les Bourbons Emigres (1789-1814), par M. Louis Madelin.

VIII.—Revue Litteraire.—Emile Gebhart, par M. Rene Doumic.

IX.—Revue Dramatique.—Simone, A La Comedie Imancaise.

X.—Revues Etrangeres.—Voltaire Et Rousseau En Angleterre, par M. T. de Wyzewa.

XI.—Chronique De La Quinzaine, Histoire Politique par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.

XII.—Bulletin Bibliographique.

THE death at Peshawar, from cholera, is reported of the veteran Dr. Wickes.

SURGEON-GENERAL Traver from the Poona Division is likely to succeed Surgeon-General Gubbins as Principal Medical Officer, Simla.

SPORTING NEWS.

"ELTON CUP" HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

A large crowd was present yesterday afternoon on the Cooperage maidan to witness the opening match in the "Elton Cup" Hockey Tournament, when the St. Mary's College, Byculla, met the Bishop's High School from Poona and inflicted on them a crushing defeat by six goals to love. It was a very interesting game, very exciting, and though the combat was mainly one-sided nonetheless it was a treat to watch the play of the boys. The Juniors played a very scientific game: the brilliancy of the St. Mary's boys in attack was responded to by an equally skilful defence from the Poonaites.

In build and general physique there was nothing to choose between the teams, and if any advantage lay therein at all, it was with the visitors whose players in the defence line were perhaps a shade bigger than their adversaries. It was well it was so, because Bishop's were always placed on their defence and it was due to their strength in the back-line that St. Mary's did not score two dozen goals, which they might have had, instead of six. The local team was decidedly the faster of the two and thoroughly understood their work. They cleared, dodged and tackled very skilfully, centered with an open eye, and in making most of opportunities, another team like them would take a lot of finding. Their combination was exceptionally good and no fault could be found with it. With the Poona boys it was different. They are plucky players, no doubt, but something was amiss with them; whether it was want of practice or that the winners of the Junior Aga Khan Hockey Tournament were too formidable an enemy for them, one cannot say. Public favouritism was with them and the dissappointment at their defeat was general. Their centering was faulty, and in clearing they resorted to that soldier-style of hard hits, which, however much it may dazzle the public eye, is mostly dangerous. Good points they of course had, and their defence was exceptionally good; and in scrimmages they not only saved difficult and dangerous positions but were often brilliant. But in dodging and tackling, the St. Mary's boys generally got the upper hand of them and their poorness in this line of play is chiefly accountable for their disaster.

Individually every player gave a very good account of himself, but some names deserve special mention. Amongst the St. Mary's, the forwards and the halves had always their hands full and every one acquitted himself very creditably and Cyriaco's splendid shooting, Jones' pretty runs, Reginald's and D'Leir's skilful dodging and Stokes' and Garthwaite's good defence were very admirable. For the Bishop's, Wyse the right half was a host in himself and Newland in the centre was another tough customer. Wilbond and Boult (goal-keeper) played remarkably and amongst their forwards, it was the two Humbleton brothers and Carey that did any work at all worth mentioning. From the Bully-off, play rested for a while in the centre, then St. Mary's who were defending the South goal attacked but Wyse saved a difficult position. A return attack followed and Stokes relieved. Then Jones had a brilliant run and successfully dodging past the opposing halves and backs appeared dangerous but Wilbond tackled him and so he could not score. Play on the same ground continued for over ten minutes and was very contested; then from a bully within the circle, Jones centered to Cyriaco and the latter with a straight hit scored an easy goal. Continuing to press, Cyriaco's run was saved by Hewitt, but the former soon gaining possession of the ball shot another goal. St. Mary's were again on the attack and Wyse and Boult saved two dangerous positions. Then Bishop's through Wyse returned the attack but were driven back; Jones now had one of his admirable dashing runs for the flags and though Hewitt deprived him, Cyriaco was handy there and the latter sent the ball between the flags. Shortly Jones, in a scrimmage, scored the fourth goal. The two Humbletons, supported by Wyse, now tried to break through but Stokes was on the look-out for them and they had to fall back. At call of half time, ball was in play on the Poona ground. Score:—

St. Mary's College ..... 4 Goals.
Bishop's High School..... Nil.

On change of sides, play was of the same order, except that the defence of the visitors was more successful and strong. Bishop's immediately invaded but D'Souza returned the ball and D'Lair centered it to Cyriaco, but the shot went wide. A second shot by Reginald also missed the flags. Play was confined to the same ground for a while, then Wyse relieved the pressure. Returning again, Cyriaco had a good shot at the flags but Boult was wide awake and he kicked it back. Pressing strongly, two more shots were saved by Boult. A hot contest followed in front of the same flag and the defence was splendid. Then when the ball was on the left corner of the Poona boys, Reginald centered it skilfully to Pinto and the latter scored a goal. Soon after, attacking again, Jones' shot was saved by Boult and another by Pinto went wide. A visit was then paid by the besieged to the other end but although they were there for three or four minutes, they were not allowed to proceed beyond the St. Mary's 25-line. Then Reginald forcing an opening made for the Poona flags, but a foul against him stopped his onward progress. Shortly a corner was awarded them and D'Lair hitting in, Pinto headed the ball in between the posts to score for the sixth time. The ball was kept playing on the same ground but no further score resulted. A flying visit was paid to the other end, from whence the ball was quickly brought back, and as full time was being whistled, after three repeated shots at the Bishop's flags were saved by Boult and Wilbond, St. Mary's were again pressing. Score:—

St. Mary's College ..... 6 Goals
Bishop's High School ..... Nil.

TEAMS.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Goal—Walker.
Backs—Carlos, D'Souza (Captain).
Half-backs—Garthwaite, Patrick, Stokes.
Forwards—D'Lair, Cyrialo, Pinto, Jones, Reginald.

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Goal—Boult.
Backs—Wilbond, Hewitt.
Half-backs—L. Aquind, Newland (Captain), Wyse.
Forwards—Gardner, V. Aqind, Carey, H. J. Humbleton, H. A. Humbleton.

REFEREES:

Messrs. N. George and A. Gawthorne.

TO-DAY.

Parsi Pioneers vs. Rising Star Hockey Club, on the Cooperage—5-40 p.m.

MESSRS. WAGLE AND CO. have been appointed Athletic Outfitters to His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay. They have held this appointment to the various Governors of Bombay for the last 16 years.

THE DERBY.

THE OAKS.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events, etc.

Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,

BOMBAY.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I showed in my last letter that the total abolition of fees is not calculated to promote Primary Education, and that compulsion is altogether impracticable. Is there, then, nothing more to be done than to raise the percentages of free studentships in the Municipal and Aided Schools There cannot be reasonable doubt that the progress of education among the masses in Bombay has not been commensurate with the general growth of the City. It is certainly not creditable to the capital of Western India that notwithstanding its great and ever-increasing commercial and industrial prosperity, only one child out of every three of school-going age receives any education at all. There certainly is much useful work to be done here, if only we can find out what it is and where it lies.

When we think of the ways of placing wider educational opportunities within the reach of the people, naturally the first thing that occurs to us is to open a large number of new schools so as to bring education as near as possible to the peoples' doors. Reflection, however, shows that this is a remedy that has to be used with much reserve and caution. No doubt if we open, say 200, new schools there will be some considerable increase of scholars. But the question is at what cost this gain will be purchased. Take an illustration. During the last three years the Joint Schools Committee has opened ten schools at an extra annual cost of Rs. 9,400. These ten schools are attended by 600 scholars, giving an average of only 60 scholars to a school. Is so large an outlay justified by the result? But the question of cost altogether apart, it is when we consider the disadvantages attendant on these small schools from an educational standpoint that the wisdom of this mode of extension becomes still more questionable. We cannot afford to provide large and airy buildings for these small schools; nor can we afford to give a teacher for each class.

One teacher has often to teach two and sometimes three small classes, none of which he is able to manage properly and all of which suffer, in consequence, by neglect. Besides, the teacher loses interest in his work. Those who have actually done teaching work well know the stimulus and the sense of teaching power which come from having a sufficiently numerous class and without which teaching becomes the dreariest of drudgery. I have seen many a teacher brought to a condition of absolute mental stagnation and apathy by having long had two or three classes of barely three or four children to teach. It is like being shut up in a prison cell where the absence of life and interest stupefies the brain and, if prolonged, brings on idiocy. The full extent of the injury which thus results to both teacher and taught can be realised by educationists alone. Such then are the serious disadvantages which accompany the opening of a large number of new schools which seldom attract a large number of scholars, as experience has repeatedly shown.

Indeed, in this matter the wisest course for the Municipal authority to follow is to rely on the private agencies which are already in the field and, by supporting them with greater liberality, to encourage them to widen the scope and usefulness of their operations. I am glad to note that this is Mr. Bala's view too, for among the measures of reform which he suggests he includes the following. "Encourage private enterprise and for that purpose *raise* the maximum amount of the grant to be given to aided schools to more than one-third of the admitted expenditure, to enable managers to carry out suggested reforms." Some of these private agencies are highly competent, energetic and efficient. For example the schools managed by the Church Mission Society, the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, the United Free Church Mission, the S. P. G., and the American Marathi Mission and by Dr. Bradley are under the supervision of experienced English and American ladies who have devoted their life to educational work and who succeed in training a type of workers even superior to the average teacher turned out from our Training Colleges. I have seen better and more skilful teaching in some of these aided schools than in the best of our Municipal schools, and I am sure these Societies are able and willing to develop their work if larger means are placed at their disposal.

I think about two years ago two ladies of the Z. B. and M. M. made an application to the Municipal Corporation on behalf of their Primary School in Khadak, requesting that they should be given the use of some open area in that locality which they would undertake to lay out as a garden and recreation grounds for all the children of the neighbourhood irrespective of their belonging to their School. What fate the proposal has met with I do not know; but it seems to me that proposals of the kind are worthy of the cordial support of both Government and the Municipality. I am certain that more can be done for the health and true education of children and giving them open spaces to enjoy themselves in under wise and kindly supervision than by shutting them up for five hours each day in close and stuffy rooms in order to give them a useless and tiresome form of instruction miscalled Kindergarten, at the hands of teachers who know no more about real Kindergarten than they know about Electricity or Magnetism, for example: And this brings me to the examination of an idea which seems to find support in some educational quarters. It has been suggested that though it is not desirable to open full-course Primary Schools (teaching the four Vernacular Standards) it is necessary and desirable to open many Lower Primary Schools (or Kindergartens as some misname them) teaching up to the second Vernacular Standard. I do not hold with the supporters of this view. We have no correct notion of Kindergarten in our Municipal Schools, and what we call Kindergarten is a mockery of that wonderful method which is revolutionising the education of the child in England and is giving a meaning and dignity to child life never before even imagined. Our Lower Primary Schools will be places where children of five, six and seven years of age will be made over to the tender mercies of an untrained or half-trained teacher, deprived for many hours during each day of freedom and fresh air: and all for what? To force them to painfully learn in two years what by proper methods they can be taught in six months with only two or three hours teaching daily. Such schools can do no good. Rather let us provide gardens and squares in different parts of the City and let Societies like those I have named above be asked and helped financially to undertake supervision of these places and to provide workers who will watch the childrens' play and speak to them about birds and trees and flowers and other natural objects in which children take delight. This will be a real "Kindergarten" (Childrens' Garden).

Mr. Bala suggests that more free schools should be opened for the use of the "depressed" as distinguished from the "backward" classes so far as Bombay City is concerned. I do not see much necessity for more free schools for the use of these classes. I am sure that in Bombay the average of their earnings is not smaller than the average for the backward classes; I suspect that it is slightly higher. A street-sweeper generally gets a better wage than a peon: a Halalkhor always earns more than a Hamal. What the depressed class suffer from is the social ban, the lack of opportunity for intercourse with the educated and advanced classes, the want of outlook for their children. This will not be remedied by offering them gratuitous elementary education for which they can well afford to pay. What is wanted is to give encouragement and facilities to their children to acquire higher education and to train young men among them who will be able and skilful teachers to their own class. To this end the Municipality should provide scholarships to enable promising boys to acquire a High School education; suitable stipends should also be offered to deserving youths who are willing to be trained as Teachers. Such encouragement is calculated to do more for the education of the depressed classes than the gift of gratuitous education.

In my next letter I wish to recommend some measures which will be in the nature of experiments but which I am convinced carry large possibilities of reform.—Yours, etc.,

N. G. WELINKAR.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Louis Dane received charge of the office of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the forenoon of 25th May.

The services of Captain Yates, 4th Gurkhas, and of Captain Bradfield, I. M. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Ryves took his seat as acting Judge, Fort William, on the 22nd May.

The Reverend B. Kitchen, Nasirabad, is granted six weeks' privilege leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Political Agent, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Major Pottinger, Bombay Political Service, is posted as 1st Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

The appointments of Monsieur A. L. Labbe as Consul for France at Rangoon and of Mr. T. F. Meller as Consul for Mexico at Calcutta are provisionally recognised.

The appointment of Senor Thompson as Consul-General for Chile at Calcutta is confirmed.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Scott, 54th Sikhs, officiates as Cantonment Magistrate, Burma.

Colonel Lloyd, V.C., R.A.M.C., is appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, vice Colonel Williamson, retired.

Colonel H. F. S. Ramsden retires from the service and Captain H. C. M. N. James, 98th Infantry, is transferred to the temporary half-pay list.

His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' decoration upon Major H.O. Todd Naylor, C.I.E., and Captain B S. Carey, C.I.E., of the Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

WRIGHT BROTHERS INTERVIEWED.

Future Plans.

London, May 15.

The brothers Wright betray no chagrin at yesterday's accident to their aeroplane. The only effect will be the temporary interruption of their experiments.

At noon I met them hauling the fragments of the dismantled machine on a truck to the barn whither the motor had already been conveyed. The pipes and the smaller parts of the motor were badly wrenched and twisted, while the frame of the aeroplane was snapped in many places.

Mr. Orville Wright smiled from beneath a huge Mother Hubbard straw hat, lightly tied under the chin. He and Furness, the mechanic, dropped the handles of the truck, but Mr. Wilbur Wright remained in the rope harness which he had been pulling. He showed no hurt from yesterday's accident, except abrasions on the nose. While previously they have been unwilling to spare a moment from their work, to-day they talked leisurely, though maintaining the reserve which has always characterised them.

"Your explanation of the accident was correct," said Mr. Wilbur Wright, "it was my personal error, the human element. It was just such a thing as might happen to a bicyclist or chauffeur: if his mind were engaged with as many things as mine was. I was merely practising with the new steering gear, and observing the machine's motion. Desiring to keep within a safe height, I sailed too low, and you know the rest."

I asked if the accident would prevent the carrying out of their plans to meet their engagements with the American and other Governments.

"No, indeed," answered Mr. Orville Wright, "this was our old machine. We have a complete new model at Dayton. We could repair the damage here if we had the materials, but properly seasoned spruce wood is not obtainable here."

FUTURE EXPERIMENTS.

"Then you will return for more practices?" I asked. "Probably," he admitted. "We expect to meet the conditions of the American Ordnance Department for the purchase of the machines. Our part is to furnish a machine that will carry two men, with fuel enough for 125 miles, during an uninterrupted flight of one hour, ending at the starting place. This we expect to be prepared to do by September at Fort Meyer, near Washington City, and there will be a full publication there."

Both the brothers smiled confidently, and confessed that they thought yesterday's success must have dispelled lingering doubts among many competent American judges about the flight lasting thirty-eight minutes, which the Wrights claimed to have made with an earlier model a year ago at Dayton, in the presence of witnesses.

I asked if one of the brothers was going to France to conclude negotiations involving £20,000. Mr Orville Wright answered that that £20,000 was like the £30,000 which the American Government began offering as a prize twenty-five years ago. It existed in the mind's eye only.

"The real prize now offered," he added, "is the 'Daily Mail's' generous one of £10,000. Real money is not so plentiful as newspaper inquirers often imagine. However, one of us will go to Europe before the autumn to conduct certain negotiations."

The speaker's care in saying Europe instead of France seems to strengthen the prevalent impression that negotiations are pending with Germany also.

Mr. Orville Wright explained the reticence hitherto maintained.

"We were inadequately protected by patents," he said, "while experimenting, and if we had allowed the machine to be inspected, others could have perfected it as well. Our business is necessarily with Governments, and you know from the American Government's condition that practical work about machines is wanted.

"We have not attempted long flights. We came here principally because Dayton lacks wind, and here we find steady breezes. We have been flying in winds as strong as twenty miles an hour."

WITH reference to the recently passed resolution of the Simla Municipality taking powers to prohibit the use of water for garden purposes, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is understood to be unwilling to sanction so drastic a proposal, at least until it shall have been seen what can be done by the householders themselves to limit consumption to the necessary extent to meet the present drought. It appears that at present the springs are as low as in 1903, the worst of late years, and that while demands for water for sanitary purposes have been steadily increasing, the amount stored is less by nearly two million gallons, owing to leakage in the principal reservoir.

CRIMINAL APPEAL.

First Cases in the New Court.

London, MAY 15.

Considerable interest was shown to-day in the first sitting of the newly-constituted Court of Criminal Appeal in the Lord Chief Justice's Court.

The judges, each wearing scarlet robes, were the Lord Chief Justice, who presides, and Justices Channell and A. T. Lawrence.

Three applications for leave to appeal and four final appeals appeared on the list from the New Bailey and the North London Sessions. Lord Desart, Public Prosecutor, was present in court, and the prison authorities were represented by Captain Thompson, of Wormwood Scrubs Prison, and Captain Haynes, of Brixton Prison.

The first case was that of Thomas H. Williamson, who applied for leave to appeal from a conviction at the New Bailey on April 30 last for doing "grievous bodily harm" to John Ingham. Mr. H. B. Thomas, counsel for the appellant, said his client pleaded that, in committing the assault, he was acting in self-defence. The accused was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for striking Ingham with a water jug while he was lying in bed. The evidence was conflicting, but it was proved that the accused believed Ingham was about to attack him with a poker.

LEAVE REFUSED.

The Lord Chief Justice said there was proper evidence to go to the jury, and as the Court was not constituted to re-try prisoners, leave to appeal must be refused. The other judges agreed, and leave was refused.

The second application was made by Mr. L. W. Kersham on behalf of Peter Mayer, who was convicted on April 29 at the North London Sessions on the charge of stealing a ring. Application was based on the ground that the facts had not been properly left to the jury, and that the direction was misleading, the fact being that the prisoner had full authority to do as he liked with the property. The Lord Chief Justice said he thought in this case there was a point to be argued, and leave to appeal would be given.

In the next case the appellant, George Crawley, appeared in person in the dock and asked leave to appeal against a sentence passed by Mr. Robert Wallace, K.C., at the Clerkenwell Session, of five years' penal servitude on the ground of the severity of the punishment. Crawley urged that his offence was only a petty one of "stealing rings."

Replying to the Lord Chief Justice, the prisoner confessed to previous convictions on eighteen different occasions. The court held that, having regard to so many previous convictions, including two terms of penal servitude, there was no ground for interfering with the sentence.

NOT SUFFICIENTLY HEALED.

William H. Munns, a patent agent, who also appeared in person in custody, entered a final appeal against a conviction for mis-appropriating money paid to him to purchase stamps at the Patent Office. He had been sentenced by the Recorder of London to three months' in the second division, and his ground of appeal was that he had not been sufficiently heard at the trial.

Their lordships refused to interfere with the sentence, holding that there was evidence of misappropriation of money with which the prisoner had been entrusted.

An interesting case followed, one in which leave to appeal had been given on a certificate of the Common Sergeant at the New Bailey.

John Lee, a costermonger, was found guilty of attempting to pass a bad five-shilling peace at a public-house in Hatton-garden. It was pleaded by the accused that it was a case of mistaken identity, and the Common Sergeant, expressing himself dissatisfied with the verdict, gave a certificate as stated.

Counsel for the Crown argued that the sentence should be allowed to stand, as the prisoner had not offered any proper explanation as to where he got the coin. Their lordships came to the conclusion that the conviction could not stand, the Lord Chief Justice remarking that it was plain that a mistake had been made as to the charge against the accused of his having tendered a bad coin a fortnight before.

He thought the jury should have been cautioned against drawing any conclusion from a previous conviction. The appeal was accordingly allowed, the conviction quashed, and the accused discharged.

Frank Hibbard, who did not appear, next appealed from a sentence of three years' imprisonment passed at the North London Sessions. The charges against him were of having obtained clothing by false pretences from one London firm and motor accessories from another firm in London, the value being over £100.

A bad record against the prisoner was disclosed, and the appeal was dismissed, the court refusing to interfere.

GERMAN MAYORS IN LONDON.

Invited by King to Luncheon.

The South German Mayors and Councillors arrive in London on Monday as guests of the British Municipal Society, which last year visited Munich, Frankfort, Heidelberg, Nuremberg and other cities. They will be welcomed at a reception given by Lord Lyveden, President of the British Municipal Society, at the House of Lords. The Prime Minister, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works, and Mr. Haldane will be present. Sir John Gorst will preside at the reception banquet at the Royal Hotel, Victoria Embankment, in the evening.

His Majesty the King has invited the Mayors and Councillors to luncheon at Windsor on Wednesday, and on Saturday next his Majesty will hold a special Leves, to which they are invited. On the following Monday they will visit the Guildhall and other institutions in the City, and on the Friday they will be entertained by the Lord Mayor to a banquet at the Mansion House. On another day they will visit some of the educational institutions under the control of the London County Council, and the Chairman and some of the members will entertain them to luncheon.

Other items in the programme include a garden party given by Mr. Lever, M.P., an evening reception by Mr. Strauss, M.P., and a visit to Richmond as the guests of Sir Clifton Robinson.

VISIT OF PASTORS.

The German pastors who are visiting London as the guests of the Metropolitan Free Church Federation are obliged to return to Germany before the time fixed for the formal opening of "The Orient in London" by Mr. Churchill, but they are to be given a "private view" of the Missionary Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on the morning of Tuesday, June 2; while a reception will be held in the Berners' Hall, at which an address of welcome, on behalf of the Committee, will be delivered in German by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Garvie.

After this brief ceremony, the party will be divided into four or five groups, each accompanied by a guide and interpreter, for a tour of the varied departments, courts, and scenes in the exhibition, which will be in charge of missionaries, and after luncheon they will leave for Windsor.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1908.

A NEW LIFE OF BEAU BRUMMEL.

ALL that a dandy asks in return for his perennial martrydom, said Carlyle, is that we should recognise his existence. If Beau Brummel is still in that state of mind which dominated his spell of earthly life, he will surely be hugely delighted to see that now, one hundred and thirty years after he first adorned this world, Mr. Roger de Monvel has gone to the trouble of writing a book about him. Why Mr. Monvel should have done so, passes our comprehension. In 1884 Captain Jesse published two stout volumes about this unedifying celebrity. These volumes are still open to anyone who is interested in Brummel. They give very full information about his life and times. Mr. de Monvel's book throws no new light on Brummel's career. Indeed, it seems to owe a good deal to Captain Jesse's book, and of the two we think we prefer the latter. However, people who have read neither of the two will possibly find Mr. de Monvel's book the more suited to their taste, as it is better printed, is illustrated, and is not inordinately long. So great is the interest taken in dress and in dressing that the memory of Beau Brummel—who lived to dress—will probably die hard. Amid the millions of men and women who have spent hours of anxious thought and pocketsful of hard-earned money in adorning their persons, in order to attract the attention and the admiration of their fellows, Beau Brummel alone has achieved success. His appearance was not only the talk of the hour, its fame has outlived him. In this particular branch of the philosophy of clothes, Brummel—not Teufelsdrock—is the high priest. He succeeded in obtaining the "most exquisite harmony" in matters of dress. He was admittedly the best dressed man in England. This success was not achieved without the exercise of that genius which has been said to be the art of taking pains. His cravat alone was a masterpiece. Yards of muslin were expended in order to secure a perfect knot. Noblemen frequently came to his rooms to see him tie it. One day a visitor met Brummel's valet coming out of his master's room with an enormous quantity of tumbled neckcloths. "What is all that?" he asked. "Oh," replied the valet, "these are our failures." For blacking, Brummel said he only used the froth of champagne. He had three hair dressers; one for his temples, one for the front of his head, one for the back of it. Also, it is said, he had two glovers; one for his thumbs, another for his fingers and the rest of his hand. Yet he was never overdressed. His position in the world of clothes was attained by elegance, not by eccentricity. His dress was "similar to that of every other gentleman." He had "the best figure in England and his clothes fitted it admirably."

But it was not so much his clothes as his "tranquil gracefulness," his charming bearing, and his distinguished appearance which gave him his position in Society. Added to these, he had an imperturbable manner, coupled with an insolent *insouciance*, which in those days was greatly admired. "If I did not impertinently stare duchesses out of countenance," he said to Lady Hester Stanhope, "and if I did not nod over my shoulder to a prince, I should be forgotten in a week." He counted on other people taking him at his own valuation, and his calculations were correct. When invited to dine by a rich but unknown City merchant, he accepted graciously and said: "You will swear that you will not breathe a word of it to anyone." His insolence apparently was without bounds. On one occasion he was not invited to a ball he wished to attend—given by a Mrs. Thompson. To the lady's disgust he appeared, and made his best bow before her. With as much coolness as she could muster, she told him he was not invited. "Not invited! Madam," said he; "surely there must be some mistake;" and he pulled out of his pocket an invitation card from a Mrs. Johnson for another entertainment, and presented it to her. Seeing it, the lady indignantly said: "That, Sir, is Mrs. Johnson's card, not mine." "Is it indeed?" said Brummel, quite collected and affecting much surprise. "How very unfortunate. But really, Mrs. Johnson—I mean Thompson—I am very sorry, but Johnson and Thompson are so much the same sort of thing. I wish you a very good evening," said he, and gracefully went out of the room. The wonder is that no one kicked him out. He was much more popular with men than with women, but among men he was no less insolent. One day, while he was dressing, a man came to his rooms, and in the course of conversation asked him which of the English lakes he liked best. Brummel was tying his cravat at the time and when he deigned to reply, asked his valet which lake he preferred. "Windermere, Sir," was the reply. "Just so," said Brummel, and, turning disdainfully to his questioner, said "Windermere." Once he had the worst of an impertinence of this kind when he won three hundred guineas off a wealthy brewer and said to him as he pocketed the money: "Henceforth I will drink no porter but yours." "Very good, Sir," replied the brewer, "I wish every blackguard in London would say the same." Yet Brummel must have been "good company," as the saying goes. He undoubtedly had plenty of brains and was a good talker. His friends were among the cleverest and wealthiest people in the land. Lord Byron spoke of him "with trembling admiration and envy." But Brummel seems not to have known the meaning of friendship or honour. He was selfish, heartless, mean and mercenary. Even when he fled from London and settled in France—in debt to everyone he knew—his meals and his toilet had his "most scrupulous care," and he continued sponging on everyone who was generous enough to trust or befriend him. He spared nothing, says our author, to secure the best of food, and drank considerably. He insulted and quarrelled with his best friend and patron—Prince George—probably because the prince dressed as well as he did. He obtained a loan in concert with a friend and schemed to secure the greater part of it for himself. He never seems to have thought of repaying anyone who lent him money, or who gave him assistance, and often never even gave thanks for what he was given. His absorbing egotism, like that of Napoleon, turned everything he touched to dust and ashes, and in the end landed him to die,—an imbecile,—in a pauper lunatic asylum.

Stevenson regretted having written a memoir of Francois Villon "because he was a bad fellow." Possibly Mr. de Monvel has the same feeling with regard to his life of Brummel. Yet Brummel serves as a landmark to show the progress of the world. Men such as he would not now be tolerated in any decent society in England. The Dandy is perhaps not quite extinct, but he merely is matter for a passing smile. And as no man, however worthless, fails, in the Divine scheme of things, to leave some useful impression on the face of the Earth, we find, after all, that Brummel did not live wholly in vain. Cleanliness is said to be near akin to godliness—the saying savours of an unwashed age—and Brummel was the apostle of cleanliness. In an age of dirtiness "he dared to be clean," and to show that scent was not a proper substitute for soap, that such articles as hair and nail brushes, and combs, etc., "which were then not in general and indiscriminate use among the members of the clubs in St. James Street," should be the private property of every gentleman. One day, perhaps, they will be in the hands of all the "great unwashed," and, may be, some credit will be due to Brummel for that.

A MIDDLE-CLASS DISABILITY.

THE United Kingdom Hospitals Conference has again considered the subject of who is and who is not eligible to receive the benefits of the hospitals. In theory there seems little difficulty in the matter. The hospitals enjoy endowments and subscriptions on the understanding that the money will benefit those who need highly skilled medical attendance and nursing and yet are unable to afford it in the ordinary way. Undoubtedly the middle classes come under this heading. The city clerk, and the small tradesman, are just as much unable to pay for a serious operation as is the labourer, yet generally they are detained from the benefits they might receive. An actual instance was given at the Conference of the case of a clergyman whose income was only forty pounds a year who received free treatment, and yet it was necessary to stretch a point in order to admit him, while the trades-union workman drawing as much as three pounds a week and sometimes more, is entitled to admission practically without question. The present test for admission is inability to pay, and it can hardly be considered satisfactory, although the Conference rejected a more comprehensive scheme in its favour. The resolution in question was: "That in determining the question of the suitability of patients for admission into the hospitals, particularly with reference to their inability to pay for adequate treatment, poverty or want of means should not be deemed the only test of eligibility for admission, but persons should be deemed eligible whether they belong to the working classes or not if, owing to their obligations being disproportionate to their means, they are unable to pay for the services of a medical attendant." This undoubtedly covers the whole ground of the overburdened middle classes. In India it is recognised that Europeans are not in the position always to pay for the full cost of lengthy medical treatment and the hospitals have sliding scales of fees which are rarely abused. There are many objections to the State control of hospitals in England. Such a change must, in the end, stamp out charity, o and that is the worst thing that could happen to the hospitals; but under State control it could be one of the first clauses in the rules that the hospitals should be open to all in real need of them. One step in the right direction was taken by the Conference. On the suggestion of Mr. Sydney Holland, than whom no one is better known in the hospital world, it was decided that when they can afford to do so patients ought to be asked to pay for the food, medicines and bandages supplied to them. It is at least recognition that there are those who can pay for part without being able to afford the whole and we hope that it may speedily result in a broader appreciation of the functions of hospitals to all classes of society.

"WHO IS BUDDHA, WHAT IS "SHE"?" IT would be interesting to know if the Cork Technical Instruction Committee have yet come to a decision in regard to the location of the statue of Buddha over which they held a lively discussion about a year ago. No action was then taken. The statue in question was in the Art Gallery of the Institution, and the Committee responsible for technical instruction in the city of Cork did not recognise the position Buddha occupies among religious teachers. Alderman Kelleker proposed that the statue should be removed from the Gallery and put out in the yard. As if this was not contumely enough, another Alderman spoke of Buddha as "she." "Don't be hard on her," said this second Alderman. "Leave her where she is for the present." A third irreverent one suggested "she" should be handed over to "Bottle Dan," an enterprising individual just then starting a "kindling" or fire-lighter business. The first objector demanded sternly: "Who brought Buddha here?" The Chairman meekly answered: "She was sent by the Department of Technical Instruction, and Father Dowling brought her here." To the suggestion to send "her" back again, the poor Chairman had to say: "They won't take her; we asked." The Head Master of the College came to the rescue by a proposition that the statue should be sent to FitzGerald Park and the Head Science Master thought Buddha might be placed on the summit of Blackrock Castle. Neither of these gentlemen seems to have committed himself by any reference to the sex of the statue. It is a pity someone should not instruct the Cork Technical Instruction Committee as to who and what Gautama Buddha was and suggest that they should leave his presentment in their Art Gallery.

THE Ballot for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve in the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, held in the Rooms of the Chamber yesterday, resulted in the election of Mr. H. E. E. Procter, of the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

A MEETING of the Executive Council of the Viceroy was held at Simla yesterday.

MR. GUBBAY, Under Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department, India, proceeds on three months' leave early in August.

A BILL to amend the law relating to Municipalities in the Punjab is understood to have been sent to the Government of India, by the Local Government concerned, for sanction.

THE death has occurred at Calcutta, on Wednesday morning last, of Mahamahopadhye Nilmani Mookerjee, Principal of the Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

IT has been decided to have a Stock Exchange, for Calcutta; the building has been secured, members selected and the rules and regulations framed. The Association will be opened at once.

SIR JAMES DOUGHERTY, who succeeds Sir Anthony Macdonnell in Ireland, began life as a Presbyterian Minister, according to some authorities. Certain it is that he was a Professor at Magee College, Belfast, worked well for the Liberals, and now has his reward.

AFTER the oppressive heat a thunderstorm broke over Calcutta, on Friday evening, accompanied with a deluge of rain and hail which lasted well through the night. There were strong gusts of wind also, which did some small damage by blowing away doors and windows and snapping the Electric Supply Co's. wires.

THE Jamalpur riot case, against Mr. Clarke, District Magistrate, Mymensingh, for Rs. 10,500, as damages, concluded on the 28th instant, before Mr. Justice Fletcher, who reserved his judgment. There are four other cases against the District Superintendent of Police and subordinate police officers, which, it has been agreed, will be governed by the decision in the case against Mr. Clarke.

MR. PARENT, the president of the Quebec Bridge Company, commenting on the findings of the Royal Commission which investigated the collapse of the bridge, says he has trustworthy information that a similar disaster on one of the largest bridges now being erected in America was only averted by the prompt action taken to correct defects made known by the object lesson of the Quebec disaster.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

Canada and the Motherland.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 15.

I say coming Exhibition for, although the opening ceremony was performed yesterday with all their accustomed gracefulness by the Prince and Princess of Wales, an exhibition in the true sense of the word is still to seek. I paid a visit to Shepherd's Bush three days ago mainly to see how the Indian Section was getting on, and the impression I formed was that it would be weeks before the place was in the condition that it ought to be in on the opening day. Of course one never expects everything to be shipshape at the commencement, and a sensible person makes all allowances in such a case, but it is enough to endanger the "entente cordiale" to invite the public when the exhibition is in the backward state it is at present. The principal buildings, externally at all events, are magnificent and the grouping leaves nothing to be desired from an aesthetic point of view; but a visitor to an exhibition expects something more than beautiful facades, and he does not get very much more at present. Even the well-organised Indian Section is not yet ready for public inspection, but judging from the energy that was being displayed by Mr. Rose and his assistants when I was admitted to a private view on Tuesday, this department will be one of the first to thrown open its doors to visitors. We are told this morning that what we witnessed yesterday was only the "formal opening" and that we must wait for the grand occasion a fortnight hence when His Majesty with his and the nation's illustrious guest will honour the Exhibition with their presence. It would have been better if the "formal opening" had also been deferred for a fortnight. Perhaps if the weather yesterday had not been so execrable there would have been less grumbling.—It is astonishing what we English people put up with if climatic conditions are good and sometimes when they are not. But we cannot expect our French friends to be so indulgent and I cannot help thinking that many of them, as they wandered along the empty sheds and waded through the mud in the grounds, wondered why on earth we had not asked some French Exhibition expert to help us to organise the great show. Why this was not done I cannot say. The exhibition is intended to be as much French as English and we all know that our neighbours across the Channel have a genius for this sort of thing. This is no reflection on Mr. Imre Kiralfy who is probably unsurpassed in his own line. One man, however able, cannot attend to everything connected with a very big exhibition, and this apparently is what Mr. Kiralfy has attempted to do. The Dukes, the Earls and the rest are very good for ornamental purposes but for very little else. They have, however, another purpose. Their names encourage people to subscribe to guarantee funds, and if the summer is going to be a repetition of the spring I am afraid it is a bad look out for the guarantors of the Franco-British Exhibition. I am afraid that the other financial resources will not be sufficient to compensate for an unsatisfactory gate. To return to the ceremony, or rather ceremonies, of yesterday. It is an open secret that the Exhibition has assumed its present dimensions and importance owing entirely to the influence of His Majesty whose object was the laudable one of further consolidating the Anglo-British alliance. If the Exhibition proves to be a failure—and I do not think it will be that, unless we have a particularly wet London season—it will not be for any want of support from the Royal Family. The Prince and Princess of Wales as they drove in an open carriage through the pouring rain were escorted by a detachment of Life Guards and they received a cordial welcome both within and without the exhibition. Upon their arrival at the Wood Lane entrance their Royal Highnesses were received by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll—the Duke is the Honorary President,—the Earl of Derby (President), Lord Selby, the French Ambassador, the two French Ministers now on a visit to London (M. Cruppiand M. Ruau), Sir William Lee-Warner (Chairman of the Indian Section), Lord Shatheona and other distinguished people. The Prince and Princess were escorted to the splendid Court of Honour where, from the balcony of the Congress Hall His, Royal Highness declared the exhibition open. Previous to the declaration the massed bands of three Household regiments performed the National Anthem and a specially composed march entitled 'Ich Dien", and a choir of a thousand voices sang with fine effect Rouget de Lisle's inspiriting Marseillaise, afterwards to show their impartiality rendering an old English madugal. Everybody then moved to the Congress Hall where there was more music, vocal and instrumental, including the "Welcome Song" composed for the occasion by the Duke of Argyll, who ought really to be the next Poet Laureate. The Duke then read an address to which the Prince, in a voice that could be heard throughout the spacious hall, replied in the following terms:—"It is with much gratification that the Princess of Wales and I are present on this important and memorable occasion. We are especially glad to assist in the inauguration of an exhibition the outcome of the generous co-operation of that great French nation with which we are connected by close and friendly relations. I cordially join in the general feeling of gratitude towards the French Government for the hearty and liberal manner in which it has supported this undertaking, and we offer a warm welcome to the representatives of France who are present here to-day. I rejoice that the movement has been also keenly and generously supported by most of the over-sea dominions of our Empire. I congratulate all those who are responsible for this marvellous and beautiful creation. I regret that on this occasion it will not be possible to inspect the different exhibits, but we hope to have an early opportunity of revisiting the exhibition for that purpose. I earnestly trust that the benefits anticipated in your address will be fully realised. May the Franco-British Exhibition encourage healthy rivalry, stimulate interchange of knowledge and ideas, strengthen the brotherhood of nations, and in thus doing so help on the work of civilisation and promote peace and prosperity throughout the world." The procession was reformed and wended its way to the Stadium where there was a parade of athletes followed by sports. To some the chief attraction will be the Stadium, the spacious proportions of which were much admired and will be still more admired when it is seen crowded with spectators. There is accommodation for 60,000 persons, and 10,000 of the seats—those occupied yesterday—are under cover. It is said that 140,000 passed the turnstiles, but this, says the "Westminster Gazette", must be more in the nature of an estimate than anything else, for many people entered unchecked. It was intended to have had a great display of fireworks in the evening but this part of the programme had to be abandoned owing to the rain. A controversy has arisen as to whether the Exhibition should be open on Sunday. The Sunday Society and our French friends say "Yes": the Sunday Observance Society, and, what is still more important, the law, says "No." It is urged by those in favour of Sunday opening that thousands of French would-be week-enders will be prevented from seeing the Exhibition if it is closed on Sundays, and that at any rate the Art collections should be accessible to the public on all seven days. Another little difficulty has cropped up. The representatives of the Australian Colonies are mortally offended because the large pavilion they have erected at considerable expense is, as they contend, slashed by a structure which the Exhibition authorities have allowed an enterprising journal to put up. The dispute has been carried to the courts and the matter was mentioned there this morning. The case was ordered to stand over until Tuesday to enable Mr. Kiralfy to prepare an affidavit.

CANADA AND THE MOTHERLAND.

Mr. Justice Longley's sensational speech at New York yesterday, of which you have heard by telegram, has excited some surprise in London and is regarded as singularly ill-timed in view of approaching fetes at Quebec. The company at the banquet consisted of 1,300 Canadians, the majority of whom reside in New York, and the Judge's outburst was made in the course of his speech in reply to the toast of "the relations between Canada, Great Britain and the United States." From what I know of Canadians I shall be astonished if Mr. Longley is not generally censured in the Dominion, not only for what he said but for the place in which he said it. It is true that the "function" was a Canadian one, but he might have remembered that he was speaking on foreign soil. While he expressed his opinion that Canada will not always remain a colony—I myself heard Sir Wilfred Laurier say nearly a dozen years ago without any offence that she had already ceased to be that and is, in fact, at present a nation—Mr. Longley admits that there is nothing to complain of in the relations between the mother country and the daughter State. He further declared that Canada now has "all the rights of a free and independent country even in matters relating to foreign affairs," and he was careful to observe that when the event which he so boldly predicts becomes an accomplished fact there will be no union with the United States." Our Ambassador, Mr. Bryce, as one of the guests of the Canadian Club was placed in a somewhat embarrassing position, but he did the right thing. There were two courses open to him: first to ignore Mr. Longley's speech, second to repudiate that gentleman's peculiar views. Mr. Bryce chose the latter alternative, and he declared with a knowledge of Canadian sentiments unsurpassed by few, that there never has been a time when the feeling was stronger among Canadians that Canada should remain a part of the Empire, always and for ever. Mr. Bryce then passed on to speak of the friendliness that exists between Canada and its big neighbour, when the disgruntled Nova Scotian Judge rose and left the hall without paying the Ambassador the courtesy of waiting until he had finished speaking. It is satisfactory to note that the Lieutenant-Governor of Mr. Longley's province speaking later concurred with Mr. Bryce's remarks, adding that he did not think the time would ever come when Canada would desire to separate from the Empire.

COLONIES AND TREATIES.

Apropos Mr. Longley's incidental but important statement as to Canada's freedom in matters relating to foreign affairs, attention has been called to the bearings of a letter from Sir Edward Grey, which was read in the Canadian House of Commons during the recent debate on the Franco-Canadian Treaty of Commerce. Writing less than a year ago to our representative in Paris Sir Edward says in effect that in the negotiations which Sir Wilfred Laurier desired to open with the French Government the Canadian Ministry was to have a free hand. In 1895 the then Colonial Secretary (Lord Ripon) sent a despatch to the Governors of the principal British Colonies, in which it was laid down that commercial negotiations of this nature, being between His Majesty and the Sovereign of the foreign State, should be conducted by His Majesty's representative at the Court of the foreign Power. "I do not, however," Sir E. Grey wrote, "think it necessary to adhere in the present case to the strict letter of this regulation, the object of which was to secure that negotiations should not be entered into and carried through by a colony unknown to and independently of His Majesty's Government.

The Foreign Secretary went on to intimate that in "the present circumstances" the negotiations should be left to the Dominion Premier and the Ministers associated with him. "If," he added, "the negotiations are brought to a conclusion at Paris, you should sign the agreement jointly with the Canadian negotiator who would be given full powers for the purpose." Canada, or rather, some people in Canada have long been clamouring for the absolute treaty-making power, and certain papers are writing as if this is conceded by Sir Edward Grey in the letter from which I have quoted. But do they not overlook the qualifying words "in the present case" and "in the present circumstances"? As a matter of fact, however, Canada, as was pointed out at the Royal Society of Arts a few weeks ago by Mr. Beynedale Keith and Sir Charles Dilke, is now associated with the treaty-making power to the point that "subject to one implied or understood reservation" she now makes her own treaties.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Lord Reay presided at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Asiatic Society held at the Hotel Cecil on Wednesday. He was supported on the right by the Chinese Minister and on the left by the Siamese Charge d' Affaires. Quite a large number of ladies were present: in fact I should say that they were, as is only right in these days of feminine ascendancy, in the majority; and it must not be forgotten that the Asiatic is the one learned Society that has a member of the fair sex as its Secretary. The company also included Viscount Midleton, Lord Wenlock, Sir James Digges La Touche, Sir Raymond West, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Curzon Wyllie, Sir Robert Douglas (the well known Sinologist), Sir Arthur N. Wellaston, Mr. Amir Ali, C. I. E., Mr. H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G., and two other permanent members of the Colonial Office staff (Mr. H. Bertram Cox, C.B. and M. Beynedale Keith), Mr. T. Hart Davies, M.P., Mr. S. Digby, C.I.E., the Librarian and Assistant Librarian of the India Office (Mr. F. W. Thomas and Mr. T. W. Arnold), Mr. Lovat Fraser, etc. To Lord Midleton was entrusted the major toast—"The Society"—and he began his speech with the conventional growl against Englishmen for their ignorance of the work done by our fellow countrymen in Asia—an ignorance for which the latter are, partly at all events, to blame. Lord Midleton is a very amiable gentleman but he is not highly gifted as a post-prandial orator—few are—and in some of his observations about the learned President the noble Viscount was, without being in the least degree aware of the fact, distinctly infelicitous. But he did full justice to the Society for its share in promoting studies which, as Lord Reay remarked, do not appeal to the man in the street, and in vindicating our claims "as a nation not merely of conquest but of culture." Lord Reay in replying to the toast encouraged us to hope that there is at last a chance of Oriental learning receiving due recognition in London as the result of the inquiry set on foot by the late Prime Minister, mainly at the instance of the Asiatic Society. Sir Raymond West in an eloquent speech, which contained graceful allusions to the Chinese and Siamese representatives and included some more or less pertinent references to the opium question, proposed "The Visitors," on whose behalf Lord Wenlock replied. The health of the President was given in a capital little speech—the best speech, indeed, of the evening—by the Chinese Minister who speaks English fluently and who indulged in a smile that was childlike and bland when Lord Reay in returning thanks invited His Excellency to attend some of the ordinary meetings of the Society.

FRENCH PRESIDENT AT WINDSOR.

TRIBUTE TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

The King at the French Embassy.

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 28.

President Fallieres and M. Pichon, this morning, visited Windsor Castle and laid a wreath on the tomb of the late Queen Victoria at Frogmore.

LONDON, MAY 29.

President Fallieres entertained King Edward at dinner at the French Embassy last night. Covers for eighty-five were laid and the dinner service was of priceless Sèvres from the Elysée.

LATER.

President Fallieres left London this morning. King Edward and the Prince of Wales accompanied him to the station, where the heartiest farewells were exchanged.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

Consecration at Southwark.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Birmingham and Southwark, consecrated the new Bishop of Bombay in Southwark Cathedral yesterday.

The Bishop of Birmingham, who preached the sermon, anticipated the time when there would be an Indian Native episcopate in communion with the Church of England, but not subordinate to it.

He thought that the unrest in India was not due to British rule, but to the petty tyrannies of some Englishmen impatient of alien ways.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

More Symptoms of Coming Trouble.

LONDON, MAY 29.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that scores of Indians have written to the authorities demanding the return of their registration papers.

OUTRAGE IN TEHERAN.

Russian Agent Wounded and Robbed.

LONDON, MAY 29.

News received in St. Petersburg from Teheran states that three robbers broke into the residence of the Russian Financial Agent, M. Ostrogradsky, and shot and wounded him.

THE DEWAN OF NEPAL.

Inspection of the Channel Fleet.

LONDON, MAY 28.

H. H. the Dewan of Nepal inspected the fleet at Dover to-day. He was entertained by Lord Charles Beresford on board his flagship.

THE CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

Thoroughly Successful Issue.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Chinese Railway Loan of £1,500,000 has been largely oversubscribed, and is quoted at ¾ premium. The subscription list has been closed.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP GROUNDED.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Russian battleship "Peter the Great" has run on a reef at Reval and has been badly damaged.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Russian battleship "Peter the Great," which ran on a reef at Reval, has been refloated.

CHOLERA IN LUZON.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Cholera has broken out in several cities in Luzon and many cases are occurring.

THE CAPETOWN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, MAY 23.

A telegram from Capetown states that the Inter-Colonial Conference has been concluded. It was agreed to leave Customs and Railway arrangements unaltered, pending closer union of the Colonies.

THE EMPIRE DAY CUP.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The fourteen leading final scores in the "Daily Mail" Empire Day Cup Competition range from 824 to 780. All of them were made by South African and Australian Clubs, apart from two English.

THE TRADE OF EAST AFRICA.

Suggested Shipping Subsidy.

"CHEAPER TO USE GERMAN SHIPS."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 29.

In the House of Commons last night a debate took place upon East Africa.

Mr. Lyttelton urged the subsidising of steamers to East Africa to compete with the Germans.

The question of Lord Delamere's suspension from the Legislative Council was also raised.

Colonel Seely, in reply, said that it was not worth our while to pay the subsidy suggested while British goods were being carried to British ports in German ships at the expense of the German taxpayer more cheaply than we could do it ourselves.

With regard to the suspensions from the Legislative Council the Government, he said, fully approved of the Governor's action. They were determined that forced labour should not exist anywhere in the Empire.

THE KING'S RUSSIAN VISIT.

Socialist's Fears for National Brotherhood.

MEMORIAL FROM LABOUR MEMBERS

LONDON, MAY 28.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Thorne, regarding the visit of King Edward to the Tsar at Reval, said: "The relations between the two Governments are those manifested in the Anglo-Russian Convention.

"No new Convention or Treaty is under discussion nor is it intended to initiate negotiations for one during the visit, which, I trust, will contribute to our good relations."

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Labour members and a number of Radical members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial to King Edward expressing the opinion that in view of the terrible events which have happened in Russia and of the nature of the Government, His Majesty's visit should not be of an official or state character.

THE GERMAN PASTORS IN LONDON.

Luncheon at the Mansion House.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Lord Mayor entertained the German Pastors at luncheon at the Mansion House to-day. In the course of his speech, he said he hoped that the visit would strengthen Anglo-German friendship.

HONGKONG AND OPIUM.

A Protest Defeated.

LONDON, MAY 28.

A telegram from Hongkong states that the Legislative Council has rejected, by eight votes against five, a motion protesting against the Opium Order of the Imperial Government.

SIAM.

Its Great Progress.

LONDON, MAY 29.

A correspondent who signs himself "Fair Play" writes to the "Times" refuting the alleged backwardness of Siam.

Twenty years' residence there, he says, enables him to testify to the enormous strides which the country has made.

He instances the development of railways, the efficiency and excellence of the organization and discipline of the Army, and the assiduous execution of judicial reforms.

REVOLT IN SAMOS.

Much Bloodshed.

LONDON, MAY 29.

An extraordinary situation has arisen in Samos.

The population has risen against the Prince Governor, whose palace has been blockaded for several days.

Sharp fighting has taken place between the people and the small garrison, resulting in much bloodshed.

The Porte has sent several battalions of troops and a naval division under a special commission.

THE DERBY.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

6 to 1 against Perrier.
13 to 2 against Norman III.
7 to 1 against Mountain Apple.
100 to 12 against Seasick II.
9 to 1 against Sir Archibald.
9 to 1 against White Eagle.
10 to 1 against Llangwin.
100 to 6 against Vamose.
25 to 1 against Orphah.
25 to 1 against Primer.
33 to 1 against Little Flutter.
40 to 1 against Boaz's Head.
50 to 1 against Pom.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

ADVANCE ON KHAN BEG KOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29

The following Press Communique was issued:—Yesterday, General Willcocks, with the 2nd Brigade and some divisional troops proceeded from Nahakki to Khan Beg Kor. There was no opposition "en route" to-day. The Baizais, having throughout maintained a truculent demeanour, General Willcocks destroyed their towers in the Koda Khel limits. There was some opposition, but no casualties are as yet reported. The 1st Brigade, under General Anderson, marched yesterday to Dag in Pandiali and moved to-day to Lagham on the line of communications. All is quiet.

There are still a few cases of cholera. Elsewhere on the frontier everything remains normal. The two mountain battery guns which have been at Landi Kotal since 3rd May are now being withdrawn.

MURDER BY A LAD.

Convicted on Circumstantial Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 29.

A Burman boy of thirteen years of age has been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Bassein, of murder of a Burmese girl of twelve years of age, and has been sentenced to transportation for life on purely circumstantial evidence. From this conviction and sentence accused has appealed to the Judges of the Chief Court.

The case for the prosecution showed that accused met the deceased one day and asked her if there were fishing baits in the stream on the bank of which she lived in a hut with her family. Deceased replied there were, and set out for her home followed by the accused, who was armed with a dah. On the way, they met two other children, and after passing them they heard deceased cry out, and on going towards the spot found the dead body of deceased under a mango tree, badly hacked about the neck. Imformation was given to the village Headman and accused was arrested with the dah in his hand, after he had washed the blood stains off it. His clothes were found stained with human blood.

Accused confessed to having murdered the deceased, because she had abused him, as he alleged, when he had abused her in obscene language on finding no boats on the stream. Accused subsequently retracted his confession to the police.

At the hearing it was alleged that the accused, judging from marks on her person, attempted to criminally outrage deceased, but the Sessions Judge thought that, while it was impossible to say what the motive was, it was as likely as that the offence was committed from a desire to imitate other murders.

The appeal will be heard in its turn, once it is admitted.

ACCIDENT TO MR. HAUXWELL.

Sudden Discharge of a Revolver.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 29.

Mr. T. Hauxwell, Conservator of Forests, accidentally shot himself, last night, with a revolver, while travelling in a train. The weapon went off suddenly and the bullet passed right through the calf of the left leg, fortunately without shattering any bones.

Mr. Hauxwell was immediately conveyed to the General Hospital, when Major Penny, Senior Civil Surgeon, immediately dressed the wound, and he sent the patient to his residence in the Motor Ambulance. The police took charge of the revolver.

PORT TRUST LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 29.

Tenders for the Kaarachi Port Trust Loan of 25 lakhs, being the final issue of the four per cent. debenture loan of 1906 of rupees 45 lakhs, was opened to-day, the total amount tendered being Rs. 11,92,000. The highest rate was Rs. 99-8-0. All tenders above Rs. 94-12-0 per cent. were accepted in full, and Rs. 33,500 at Rs. 94-12-0 per cent. The average was Rs. 95-12-5 per cent. The total amount accepted was Rs. 11 lakhs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

SATURDAY, MAY 30.

Lieutenant A. C. H. MacLean, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, is permitted to proceed to England, on the recommendation of a Medical Board, in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the General Officer Commanding the 6th (Poona) Division.

The Officer Commanding, B. G. A., Colaba, will arrange to fire a salute of 15 guns from the Saluting Battery, when the P. and O. Mail Steamer passes the Saluting Battery, to-day, to announce the departure to England of His Honour Sir Thomas Gorden Walker, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., lately Lieutenant.-Governor of Punjab.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

With reference to India Army Order No. 384 of 1907, it is notified that the Magdala Gold Medal, presented by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, has been won by Naik Abdul Azim, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry, who made a percentage of 89·28 at the Southern India Rifle Association meeting.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Bomb Outrages in Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

The Commissioner of Police, on Wednesday last, ordered the release of Garendro Nath Sircar, who was arrested at 4, Raja's Lane, where a box containing 1,280 cartridges, revolvers, &c., was seized, as there was no evidence to show that he knew what the box, which belonged to one Taranath Chowdry, contained.

At the High Court Justices Stephen and Holmwood delivered judgment in Leakat Hossain's appeal yesterday. They found he intended to promote feelings of disaffection by the publication of a leaflet he caused to be published. They allowed his appeal as to conviction and sentence passed under section 153 (a), read with section 109, Indian Penal Code, and set it aside, but as regards conviction and sentences under 124 (A), read with 109, appeal was dismissed.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Situation Steadily Improving.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

This week's famine reports show little change in the general situation. Prices of food grains are slightly easier in the north-west, but in the Central Provinces all that can be said is that the spring harvest has checked the tendency to rise. The returns from the United Provinces are not yet in. The numbers under relief elsewhere have risen except in Bengal, where there is a decrease of eight thousand.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 27th May:—

Slight rain during the week in parts of Kanara, Karnatak and Savantvadi. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Threshing of rabi crops is in progress in parts of Sind, East Khandesh and Nasik. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Ahmedabad, Baroda, Palanpur and Cutch. Preparation of lands for next season is generally in progress. Supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Deccan, Boroda and Mahi Kantha. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Panch Mahals, Surat, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Khandesh, Nasik Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Baroda. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Panch Mahals, Surat, Deccan, Bijapur, Baroda and Kathiawar. Quantity of food-grains is purchasable per rupee in Sind the 37 to 41 per cent., in Gujarat 35 to 68 per cent., in the Konkan 22 to 35 per cent. in the Deccan 33 to 60 per cent., and in the Karnatak 37 to 65 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. Demand for labour generally is sufficient and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 16th instant is: Works—Panch Mahals 1,028, West Khandesh 107; gratuitous—Panch Mahals 766, West Khandesh 2,008, Nasik 1,057, Ahmednagar 3,005, Poona 150, Sholapur 1,755.

STORM AT CALCUTTA.

A Crop of Accidents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

During the storm two carriages of the Howrah Amta Railway were blown off the line, but no one injured. A house in Andul, Howrah District, was blown down and two Hindu girls killed and a river steamer blown on to the mud banks in the Sunderbunds.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MRS. PECHEY PHIPSON, M.D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The friends of the late Mrs. Phipson are anxious that such an exceptional personality and career as hers should be remembered by a suitable memorial. It has been suggested that nothing could be more appropriate than to continue the work begun at the Nasik Sanatorium for women and children, an institution which owes its existence entirely to her initiative and disinterested generosity. The erection of one or more additional bungalows there would seem to be a most fit continuation of her sympathetic thought for the sick and suffering women of Bombay. The foundation of a Research Scholarship for Medical Women Graduates would have met with her warmest approval, but in order to make such a scholarship of real use, it would be necessary to obtain enough funds to provide an adequate yearly income.

A Committee will shortly be formed to organize the memorial, but meanwhile the following ladies will be glad to receive the names of any of the late Mrs. Phipson's friends (with the amount of their donation), who would like to subscribe to either, or both, of the above schemes.

(Miss) A. M. BENSON, M.D.,
Cama Hospital, Bombay.

(Miss) C. ELLABY, M.D.,
45 Harley St.—London—W.

(Mrs.) E. SLATER, L.R.C.P. & S. (Sd.),
The Red House—Woodridge—Suffolk.

ESPERANTO.

THE latest convert to Esperanto is Sir Thomas Lipton, who sees the "Tea" possibilities in it. The following is the list of the eminent persons who have joined since Dr. Pollen took charge: Sir Arundel T. Arundel, K.C.S.I.; Mr. J. H. W. Arathoon; Sir Hugh Barnes, K.C.S.I.; Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.; Mr. K. B. Hormusji Manockji Bhiwandivalla; The Revd. G. R. S. Clack; Mr. Arthur Forbes, C.S.I.; Mr. Pirajirao Ghatge, C.I.E., Chief of Kagal; Mr. Krishna G. Gupta; Sir John Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Hon'ble Hajee Nawab Fateh Ali Jahan Kazilbash, C.I.E.; H. H. Diwan Sahib Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji, G.C.I.E.; Mr. Jehangir M. Kothari; Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.; Mr. Theodore Morison; Maharana Mansingjee; H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar (life member); Mr. Robert Daniel Marquis Newing; Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit; Colonel D. G. Pitcher; H. H. the Raja of Pithapuram; Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji; Lieut.-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I.; Sir Charles Stevens, K.C.S.I.; Mr. Isaac Mann Shields (life member); Mr. Hormasji Sorabji; Kumar Shri Vijayasinhji Samatsinhji; The Hon'ble Raja Partab Bahadursingh, C.I.E.; Sir James Digges La Touche, K.C.S.I.; Mr. F. C. Tarapore, F.R.G.S.; H. H. Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E.; H. H. Haji Mir Nur Mahomedan Khan Talpur; Raja Kerala Varma, C.S.I.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, MAY 15.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The King left London on Tuesday to visit the Duke of Westminster at Eaton-hall. At Chester his Majesty replied to an address of welcome.—His Majesty on Monday received the Dewan of Nepal.—The King will open the new University buildings at Leeds and the new dock at Avonmouth, in July.

Agriculture.—Demonstrations were held on Saturday in favour of a duty of 40s. a cwt. on foreign hops.

Ecclesiastical.—The Representative Church Council last week rejected a compromise proposal on the Education Bill and a resolution in favour of the Licensing Bill.—The Congregational Union, at its annual assembly on Tuesday, supported both measures.—The Lord Mayor presided on Tuesday at a Mansion-house meeting to further the objects of the Pan-Anglican Congress.—Meetings of the S.P.G., the London Missionary Society, and many kindred organizations have been held during the week.

Elections.—Mr. Churchill has re-entered Parliament as member for Dundee, where on Saturday he received 7,079 votes, against 4,370 for Sir G. W. Baxter (U.), 4,014 for Mr. Stuart (Lab.), and 655 for a Prohibitionist.—Mr. R. Vernon Harcourt succeed Mr. John Morley as M.P. for the Montrose Burghs, having received 3,063 votes, against 1,937 for Mr. Burgess (Lab.) and 1,576 for Mr. Constable (U.). In both divisions the Liberal votes has very largely decreased.

Ireland.—A large number of men have been arrested for cattle-driving.—The Sinn Fein party condemns the Irish Universities Bill.

Labour.—The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Churchill, has held conferences with representatives of the masters, and men concerned in the shipbuilding dispute. The men are now to vote on the proposed terms of settlement.

Law.—In the libel faction, "Murray v. 'The Times,'" the jury found for the plaintiff with £7,500 damages. Judgment was given accordingly, but a stay of execution was granted with a view to an appeal on the ground that the damages were excessive.—The libel action brought by an African native Sir W. Arbuckle, Agent-General for Natal, has been settled. James Calcutt, contractor, having pleaded guilty to having made inflated charges to the Mile-end guardians, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment.—Sir C. Mathews, senior counsel to the Treasury, succeeds Lord Desart as Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Abbey, R.A., who is returning to America, was the guest of the Pilgrims at a farewell luncheon on Tuesday. The United States Ambassador and Sir L. Alma-Tadema spoke.

Naval and Military.—The cruiser Proserpine has had an engagement in the Persian Gulf with gun-runners. One bluejacket was mortally and another dangerously wounded.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on the 11th adopted a motion on the critical condition of the hop industry. On the 12th a Bill making 13 years the limit of any exemption from obligatory school attendance was defeated. On the 13th, the House considered the Land Values (Scotland) Bill, which was altered from a compulsory to an optional scheme of valuation. Further consideration of amendments was postponed until yesterday.—The Budget statement was made in the House of Commons on the 7th by the Prime Minister, who announced that a system of pensions of 5s. a week at the age of 70 would begin on January 1. The sugar duty is reduced. On the 8th a Bill to repeal the Irish Crimes Act of 1887 was read a second time by 201 to 77. On the 11th the second reading of the Irish Universities Bill was carried by 344 to 31, against Liberal opposition. On the 12th the Housing Bill was read a second time without a division. On the 13th a resolution on South African union and native affairs was adopted.

Political.—The Primrose League had its great annual demonstration in the Albert-hall on Friday. Lord Harris presided, and other speakers were Lord Percy, M.P., Mr. S. Roberts, M.P., and Mr. Joynson Hicks, M.P.—The executive of the United Irish League of Great Britain has strongly condemned those Catholics who at by elections have supported Unionist candidates.

Sport.—In cricket, last week, Yorkshire beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 314 runs and Surrey beat Hampshire by 342 runs. On Tuesday Surrey beat Derbyshire by ten wickets and Leicestershire beat Warwickshire by 173 runs. On Wednesday Yorkshire beat M. C. C. by an innings and 10 runs, and Lancashire beat Somerset by an innings and one run.—At the Chester race meeting Galvani won the Chester Vase and Glacis the Cup.—Mr. Eustace Miles, having beaten Mr. V. H. Pennell, will play Mr. Jay Gould, the holder, for the amateur tennis championship to-morrow.

Theatres.—Mr. Pinero's new play. The Thunderbolt, was produced at the St. James's on Saturday. On Tuesday Mr. G. B. Shaw's "Conversation" about "Getting Married" appeared at the Haymarket, and a new musical play called "Butterflies" at the Apollo.

The Birth-rate for England and Wales last year, 26·3 per 1,000 of the population, is the lowest on record.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The conference of State Premiers has unanimously rejected the Commonwealth's proposal for taking over the State debts except on certain conditions.

Canada.—The Opposition have been refusing supplies owing to the Government's projected electoral legislation; but a settlement of the difficulty seems now assured. The Banking and Commerce Committee of the Senate has reported a Bill to prevent steamship companies from contracting themselves out of liability for damage to goods in transit. Only farm labourers, farmers, and female domestic servants are wanted in Canada just now.

South Africa.—The Inter-Colonial Conference in Pretoria has adjourned, but will meet in Cape Town on May 26. It has passed resolutions that the national convention to deal with the question of union will consist of twelve deligates from Cape Colony, eight from the Transvaal, and five each from Natal and the Orange River Colony. The resolutions are much criticized. A Bloemfontein congress has requested the State Governments to establish a joint commercial agency in London.—The Transvaal Civil Service Bill contains provisions which our correspondent describes as exceedingly objectionable.—In Natal the Defence Committee recommends compulsory service in the active Militia for white men between the ages of 19 and 21.

Straits Settlement.—Two medical officers have died of plague, contracted at a "post mortem" examination.

THE UNITED STATES.

A Conference, attended by most of the State Governors, is discussing at Washington the need of conserving the country's natural resources.

The Presidency laid at Washington on Monday the foundation of stone of the building given by Mr. Carnegie for the Bureau of American Republics.

Currency Legislation of a fairly satisfactory kind is now expected.

FOREIGN.

Argentina.—In opening Congress on Monday the President contrasted the country's great prosperity with the condition of political parties.

Austria-Hungary.—The Emperor's jubilee was celebrated in Vienna last week when the Emperor William, on behalf of the assembled Sovereigns, read an address of congratulation to his Majesty.—The President of the Austrian Chamber has returned a decoration given him by the German Emperor.

China.—Our Peking correspondent speaks of the Chinese Government's plans for extending its authority in Tibet. The Dalai Lama is near Peking, and the Tashi Lama is coming. China has asked for French co-operation in suppressing rebels on the Tongking border.

Crete.—The Powers have decided upon the grandual withdrawal of the international troops.

Egypt.—Abdel Khalik Pasha Sarwat, Governor of the Assiut Province, will be appointed Procureur-General.

France.—Students have made a demonstration against a professor who took a party of French students to Germany.—A woman is in custody who is believed to have killed seven children.—Hooligans "held up" a tram car in Paris on Sunday night.—Punitive operations are to be undertaken against the Sultan of the Senussi, in Central Africa.

Germany.—The Emperor spoke on Wednesday at the inauguration of the restored Hohkonigsburg, in Alsace.—Prince Philip Eulenburg has been arrested in connexion with the recent scandals, and he is in custody at a Berlin hospital.—Mulai Hafid's envoys are now in Berlin.

Italy.—The agricultural strike at Parma seems to be changing to a lock-out.

Morocco.—Abdul Aziz is said to have abandoned the idea of going to Marakesh, and his troops have left Rambat for Fez. Mulai Hafid has asked all Europeans to leave Rabat, as he intends to invest that town.—Two of Mulai Hafid's envoys were received on Wednesday at the Foreign Office in Berlin by the First Secretary of the German Legation at Tangier.

Persia.—The Shah, on the recommendation of Parliament, has reappointed the Nizam-es-Sultaneh Cabinet.

Russia.—The Duma has been considering the estimates of the Ministry of the Interior. Attention was called to extraordinary police scandals at Moscow and Kieff.—Two prison mutinies are reported.—In the first three months of this year 766 persons were executed.

Spain and Portugal.—A fatal collision between Spanish and Portuguese troops has occurred on the frontier.

Turkey.—Greeks and Servians have been arranging for combined action against Bulgarians in Macedonia.

Obituary.—The Rt. Hon. J. A. Campbell; Dean Barlow of Peterborough; Sir Condie Stephen; Mr. Kingston, ex-Premier of South Australia; Mr. Justice Boddam, of Madras; Sir G. C. FitzGerald; Canon Margoschis; the Roman Catholic Bishop of Shrewsbury; Mr. Balmanno Squire; M. Ludovic Halery.—"Times."

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

French Lose Three Officers and Ten Men Killed.

Oran, May 15.

Another severe engagement is reported from Southern Oran, on the Moorish frointier. The French losses were somewhat severe, consisting of three officers and ten men killed and sixty-five wounded, whilst the Moorish casualties amounted to many killed and injured.

A telegram from Colomb-Bechar, which has just been received by the military division at Oran, states: "The column commanded by General Vigy has encountered a short distance from Bou-Denib the reconstituted harka commanded by the marabout Mulai Lhassen. A fight, which lasted several hours, and was hotly contested, ensued. Eventually, after a tremendous fusillade from the French ranks, the advantage remained on our side, thanks to the courage, and dash of our men.

The French losses were thirteen killed and sixty-five wounded. Amongst the killed are three officers, while seven officers were wounded.

The Moorish losses were considerable. The enemy were so hard pressed by our men that they had no time to remove their dead and wounded, of whom a large number fell into our hands.

General Vigy's column is at present pursuing the enemy.

SULTAN AND THE KING.

The Sultan of Morocco is said to be intent upon checkmating the purpose of the emissaries of the Pretender to the Moorish throne who are now in Europe, and he is again going to seek the sympathy of King Edward.

A letter just received from Tangier represents him as framing, with the aid of Sir Harry Maclean, a series of representations to his Majesty, which he intends to transmit at once to the British Monarch, through the medium of a deputation, consisting of a body of the most distinctive notabilities at his Court. It is probable this deputation will set out on their journey in a week or ten days.

DISAPPOINTED LETTER BEARER.

Accompanied by their French guide and interpreter, the seven Moorish Kaids who constitute the special mission to France of the Pretender Mulai Hafid drove yesterday morning in two motor-cars to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Paris, expecting, through the influence of their cicerone, to be received by M. Pichon, but the Minister declined to see them. Thereupon, they drove to the Elysee Palace, where they met with no better success.

Kaid Ben Aissa showed comical disappointment at being unable to deliver the letter, written in golden ink and signed by Mulai Hafid, which he had been ordered to deliver to the "Sultan of the French." The Kaid took the precious missive back with him to the Grand Hotel, where he was horrified to find a couple of journalists, who offered to buy the document from him for publication in their newspapers.

For his discoveries in connection with the continuous steel furnace, the Bessemer medal was presented to Mr. B. Talbot at the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute.

WITH the coming to Paris of the swallows appeared a lugubrious prediction of the weather prophet known as the "Vieux Major," prognosticating storm, snow, and cold all through May.

THE College of the City of New York, which has cost the city £1,300,000, was dedicated on Thursday, an address being delivered by Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador.

THE "Temps" says that Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, intended to see M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, off when the latter left London, but went to the wrong station.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

MOROCCO.

It was announced in Paris last Friday that General Lyautey had been entrusted with the mission of completing the pacification of the Algero-Moroccan border country by the establishment there of a Franco-Moorish police force. The Shereefian Government will be invited to appoint a coadjutor in the organisation of the force.

Acting as High Commissioner for the Moorish Government (writes the Paris correspondent of the "Times") General Lyautey will on his arrival at Colomb Bechar, the terminus of the railway from Oran, which is in the immediate vicinity of the region disturbed by the hostile harka, assume not only the direction of the work of frontier rectification, but also of the police operations which it is the duty of France to undertake under the Act of Algeciras. Furthermore, owing to the manner in which the agitation among the Moors has extended to the right bank of the Mulnya river, it is considered necessary this time to settle the frontier question once for all.

The "Temps" commenting on General Lyautey's mission in an article entitled "Better Late Than Never," says that it is thereby intended to put an end to a paradoxical situation. It adds that General Lyautey, who, as French High Commissioner, will enjoy some liberty of action, and his Moorish colleague, the Shereefian Commissioner, will only need to apply treaties which were concluded seven years ago but which have since then remained a dead letter.

MULAI HAFID'S "ENVOYS."

Berlin, May 10 ("Times.")—Mulai Hafid's two envoys, Sidi Mohamed Ben Hafis and Ben Abdel Kader Ben Nis Tafi, arrived here from Hamburg yesterday, and will be received at the Foreign Office to-morrow by Baron Langwerth von Simmern, First Secretary of the German Legation at Tangier, who was summoned to Berlin some time ago in order to sub-edit the recent German White Book on Morocco. It is intimated that the envoys will merely be received as "distinguished strangers," and will not be accorded "official" recognition of any kind. In attempting to interpret the German attitude it is necessary to bear in mind the consistency with which expert German opinion has favoured the chances of Mulai Hafid's ultimate success. Advocates of a forward policy on the part of Germany have calculated that, if once France could be got to identify herself with the fortunes of Abdul Aziz, the prospective triumph of the pretender might, without prejudice of course to the Algeciras Act, be turned to commercial, and perhaps also to political account.

The "Cologne Gazette" continues to advertise the mission, and, according to a telegram which the Rhenish journal has received from Tangier, the Germans in Morocco regard the readiness of the German Foreign Office to give audience to the pretender's envoys as indicating "... the intention of the German Government to co-operate in the restoration of order, which alone can promote our commercial interests." According to this account the cause of Mulai Hafid is gaining in strength and popularity every day.

May 11.—Mulai Hafid's two envoys were to have been received by the First Secretary of the German Legation at Tangier, Baron Langworth von Simmern, at the Foreign Office to-day, but it appears that this morning the emissaries unexpectedly addressed a communication to Prince Bulow in their own language, and this document was sent to the Oriental Seminary of Berlin University in order to be translated. In the meantime the interview was postponed until the Foreign Office should be in possession of the translation.

May 12.—Although the combined wisdom of the experts at the Oriental Seminary of Berlin University has been successful in deciphering the message which Mulai Hafid's envoys communicated to the Foreign Office yesterday the "unofficial" reception of the emissaries has once more been postponed. If telegrams from Paris are to be believed, the two emissaries in Berlin are merely rakkas, or messengers, and are not to be regarded as official envoys.

In the meantime the German "Morocco Committee," over which Count Joachim Pfeil presides, is endeavouring to exploit the visit of the emissaries for its own peculiar ends. In conversations with representatives of the organisation the emissaries have declared that Mulai Hafid is already the "de facto" Sultan of Morocco, and that they desire an audience of Prince Bulow and Herr von Schon in order to secure the recognition of their master's title by Germany. The 'Morocco Committee' proposes to call a public meeting in Berlin, at which it is hoped that the emissaries will appear in order to "convey to the German public the friendly sentiments of the Moroccan people." In view of the utterances of the emissaries, who claim the Germans as their "brothers," this fraternisation is presumably deemed appropriate, and in order to give wide circles of the German public an opportunity of "getting into touch" with their African kinsmen, the emissaries are to be conducted in a triumphal progress from one German town to another, as soon as their mission in Berlin has been discharged. These, at any rate, are the proposal of the "Morocco Committee." From the character of this organisation it may be inferred that the proposed demonstration is inspired by hostility towards France and French policy in Morocco, rather than by any desire to do honour to the "distinguished strangers." The organs of the "Morocco Committee" in the Press this evening jubilantly proclaim that Mulai Hafid is about to make his entrance into Fez, and they declare that there can now no longer be any doubt that the pretender has become the "undisputed" master of Morocco. In the opinion of the Post, and of other journals which accept these statements, the actual or prospective triumph of Mulai Hafid invests the presence of his representatives in Berlin at this juncture with special significance, and the hope is expressed that, in view of the turn of events, the German Government will accord to the emissaries the official recognition which they crave.

The "Times" correspondent at Paris telegraphed, May 12:—Notwithstanding the prolonged interview between the envoys of Mulai Hafid and the German Moroccan Committee in Berlin yesterday there is no trace in Paris of the slightest concern in connection with this matter. Indeed, it seems to be confidently anticipated that the German Government itself will give the Moroccan delegates a minimum of encouragement, whatever irresponsible associations and individuals may think proper to do. Should the representatives of Mulai Hafid extend their European trip to Paris, it is hardly necessary to say that they will not be received either officially or semi-officially. In fact, no notice will be taken of them.

Mulai Hafid's envoys were received on Wednesday at the Foreign Office in Berlin by the First Secretary of the German Legation at Tangier, to whom they presented a letter from Mulai Hafid, and represented that he was the sole and rightful Sultan of Morocco. In reply they informed that the German Foreign Secretary was not in a position to enter into official negotiations with them, since their master was not a "personage recognised by international law." It must be left to discretion of the Imperial Government to decide whether their message could be made the occasion for communicating with France on the subject of their mission.

Paris, May 13 ("Times").—The Hafidian envoys appear to be divided into three sections the one that is in Berlin, another which has been sent to London and a third, whose presence had hitherto escaped

notice, in Paris. The chief member of the last named has made a statement to a representative of the Matin, which is interesting in so far as it goes. It runs thus :—

"Last month three missions left Staffi at the same time one for London, another for Paris, and the third for Berlin. Each delegation was the bearer of a letter for the head of the State to which it was proceeding. We who have come to Paris do not know your language or your customs. We know nothing of your country, and you, on the other hand, in Morocco know nothing about us, which has caused all the mischief. People have told you that Mulai Hafid was the enemy of France. That is altogether inaccurate. Our master has a profound affection for France and only asks one thing—namely, to be the faithful friend of your country. It is equally inaccurate to state that Mulai Hafid is more the friend of Germany than of France. He is the friend of all. As for us, simple Moroccans we have always greatly liked all Frenchmen who came to trade among us, and we only ask your compatriots to come in large numbers to exchange their merchandise for ours, to buy our products and to aid us in developing the resources of our country. We are the bearers of a letter from Mulai Hafid for President Fallieres. We wish to see the principal men of your Government and to tell them that we desire above all things to come to an agreement with them. When we shall have signed a treaty of alliance with France we will go to Madrid and we will sign another with Spain."

Neither the President of the Republic nor the Minister for Foreign Affairs, nor, indeed, anybody connected with the official world, will receive these Moroccan delegates. They will return crestfallen to their own country, without having achieved the slightest success.

As to the Hafidian mission to Germany, this evening's "Temps" says :—

"It would have been preferable to avoid the false representation which will result, whatever may be done to prevent it, from the reception of the envoys of Mulai Hafid. They were received neither by the Chancellor, nor by the Secretary of State, nor by the Under-Secretary of State, nor yet by a "chef de service" of the Wilhelmstrasse, but by the Secretary of the German Legation at Tangier, who happened to be for the moment in Berlin. That is a distinction which we appreciate. But in presence of the campaign against France for which this reception is made a pretext it would, perhaps, be advisable for the Chancellory to emphasise its attitude and to repudiate clearly all connection with the detractors of France. That is a wish that we express without any arriere pensee in the interests of Franco-German relations."

Tangier, May 11 ("Times.")—Mulai Abdul Aziz has abandoned the idea of proceeding to Marakesh, and the troops which were to have accompanied him have left Rabat again for Fez. A large body of tribesmen are collecting at a spot five hours south of Alcazar with the intention of attacking Abdul Aziz's force "en route."

All letters from Fez continue to express general satisfaction at Mulai Hafid's approaching arrival.

Several of the Legations received to-day letters from Mulai Hafid requesting the European representatives to remove all European subjects from Rabat as it was his intention shortly to invest that town.

Intelligence of Wednesday's date received through the special service of the "Temps" at Fez states that the mehalla of Abdul Aziz is no longer expected there. The slowness of its movements has shaken confidence in the success of its mission, and it is believed that it does not ventured to push forward. On the other hand, considerable excitement has been caused at Fez by the news of the approaching a rival of Mulai Hafid at Mekinez. Those who had ceased to believe in his victory and were beginning to return to their allegians to Abdul Aziz find it prudent now to show great enthusiasm for his brother. At Fez it was thought that the latter might reach Mekinez yesterday. A deputation from Fez had already set out to meet him, and preparations were being made to receive him in the town.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

Vienna, May 13 ("Times").—The semi-official "Politische Correspondenz" dates from London a report that the latest Russian reply to Sir Edward Grey on the subject of the Macedonian reforms maintains in substance the original Russian proposals. The British Government is said to have reserved its liberty to make fresh proposals to the Powers.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Foreign Office on Wednesday issued a Blue-book [Cd, 4076] of 271 pages, containing further correspondence respecting the affairs of South-Eastern Europe. The correspondence covers the period from January 28, 1907, to April 18, 1908, and is largely concerned with the efforts of his Majesty's Government through its diplomatic representatives of Sofia, Athens, and Belgrade to induce the respective Governments to check the baneful activities of Bulgarian Greek, and Servian bands in the province of Macedonia. It further contains the despatches in which Mr. R. W. Graves, the British Consul-General at Salonica, gives his monthly summary of crimes and outrages by armed bands or by individuals in the province. Finally, it gives an account of the representations made by the Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople to the Sultan on the subjects of the International 'Gendarmerie' in Macedonia and the proposed financial arrangements. The despatches with regard to the condition of Macedonia throughout last year and well on into this only repeat and amplify the lurid picture of the situation which has already been furnished by the accounts that have appeared in the Press. The activities of Bulgarian, Servian, and more specially of Greek bands have continued, notwithstanding the constant representations which were addressed to the home Governments, and the evil has been intensified by local feuds like that between the Patriarchists and the "neo-Patriarchists." It is noteworthy that Sir Francis Elliot had to tell the Greek Government that "we found the Bulgarian statistics of crime more reliable than the Greek." One of the ghastliest of the more recent crimes was the atrocious outrage at Dragosch, near Monaster last January where "no less than twenty-six persons, mostly women and children perished among the ruins of their burning houses." Consul-General Lamb reports that the odium of this ghastly tragedy must fall upon the Greeks, although it was the act of a Bulgarian which afforded the immediate provocation." A graphic account is given by Col. Elliot of his capture by Bulgarians and subsequent escape at Gurejik on July 31. Sir Nicholas O'Conor reports and endorses the eulogies of the Grand Vizier on Col. Elliot's gallant behaviour. It is discouraging to find that in the Consular report of the crimes committed in Macedonia during last February Mr. Lamb notes a slight increase, while the total is, as in January, double that of the corresponding month in 1907. The total for March is about the same as for February, and is considerably in excess of the figures for the corresponding month in the previous year—121 against 73. Notwithstanding the reluctance with which the Porte, after the failure of its persistent attempts to have the International "Gendarmerie" enrolled in the Turkish service, acquiesced in the renewal of their mandate, Lieut.-Col. Bonham is able to report with regard to their work in the British "sectur," the Sandjak of Drama that "the force seems to be gaining the confidence and respect of the countryside and the approbation of all fairminded officials." The general report for the year 1907 furnishes a clear and readable survey of the financial and other aspects of the situation as well as of the principal events and changes during that period.

CRETE AND THE POWERS.

Athens, May 13 ("Times.")—Great satisfaction is felt here at the decision of the four Protecting Powers to withdraw their troops from Crete in the course of a year. The conditions which the Powers had laid down as preliminary to this step were (1) the organisation of a native "Gendarmerie;" (2) the maintenance of tranquillity in the island; and (3) the complete security of the Mussulman population. On March 20 the High Commissioner N. Zaimis, called the attention of the Powers to the circumstance that the three conditions had been realised, and the decision of the powers, as embodied in their reply, was published yesterday in the Cretan "Official Gazette." The international troops will be withdrawn in small detachments, the first of which will depart during this summer, the evacuation being completed within a year's time from the departure of the first contingent.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, May 11.—M. Homiakoff, the President of the Duma, had a prolonged audience at Tsarskoe Selo yesterday evening, at which he reported to his Majesty on the recent incident in the Duma. The President declares that his reception was most gracious and that there can be no question of a dissolution. The general opinion is that the Duma, by its very submissiveness, has scored a distinct success. All parties unite in praising M. Homiakoff for his self-sacrificing subordination of personal feelings to the interest of the national Assembly. The extreme Right, the nominal victors are alone dissatisfied. The "Grazhdanin" asks how the Duma, which has revealed its incapacity for work, ventures to question the acts and words of the Government, and it asserts that the present combination of Octobrists and Constitutional Democrats can no longer be tolerated. The Press at large sees in this attack a confession that the Duma's mission of control is inconvenient for the representatives of the old "regime".

According to statistics published by the Press, 766 persons were executed in the Russian Empire during the first three months of 1908, or about eight "per diem."

May 12.—The debate on the estimates of the Ministry of the Interior, amounting to nearly £10,000 sterling, began in the Duma to-day.

M. Dmowski, the Polish leader, delivered a long and impassioned plea for the suspension of martial law in Poland. He declared that his countrymen had long abandoned all idea of secession. Nothing however, would make them abandon their nationality. Poland had prospered despite repression, but politically the Government's policy had been a complete failure. When would the Government understand? The speech was couched in bitter terms, yet significantly, was not broken by a single interruption. Even the extreme Right have learned the Parliamentary lesson of tolerance.

Ekaterinoslaff, May 13 ("Reuter").—In yesterday's attempt to escape from the Government prison here, twenty-nine of the fugitives were killed outright or received wounds of which they have since died. In addition, twenty-eight prisoners were wounded, eleven seriously.

Simferopol, May 13 ("Reuter").—The prisoners in the local gaol to-day organised a general attempt at escape. They seized some weapons, wounded the governor of the prison, and killed his deputy, the prison doctor, and two warders, after which they succeeded in getting away. The exact number of escaped prisoners has not yet been ascertained.

HOME RULE.

The Dying Premier's Determination.

London, May 16,

A very remarkable story is told by Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., the Nationalist leader, in to-day's "Nation" of the last days of Sir Henry Champbell-Bannerman's life, and of the Home Rule sentiments of the dead Premier. It explains why the debate took place on March 30 and not on February 17, as had been planned.

"I was, I believe," writes Mr. Redmond, "the very last member of Parliament to speak to 'C-B.' within the precincts of the House of Commons, and I shall never forget this interview." It was Wednesday, the 12th of February. He sent for Mr. Redmond to discuss with him the approaching Home Rule debate. Mr. Redmond continues :—

"He told me that he had made up his mind to wind up the debate himself, and that I could rely upon him making a strong Home Rule declaration.

"Knowing the enfeebled state of his health, I suggested that he ought to speak early in the debate instead of putting himself to the labour of waiting up until a late hour and speaking, perhaps, at midnight. He answered as to staying up, 'I am not so far gone as all that. I am quite determined to wind up the debate myself.'

"I noticed that his face was not only drawn, but almost ghastly in its pallor, and I apologised to him for having kept him so long. But he would not hear of any apology; on the contrary, he assured me that he was as anxious as I was myself about the success of the forthcoming debate. He said he was then going home to have a quiet evening of rest. He said good-night to me, and went out by the private door at the back of the Speaker's chair, and immediately left the building.

"That was the last occasion on which he ever set foot in the House of Commons."

CONSULTED MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Redmond adds that the next afternoon he was informed in strict confidence that Sir Henry was extremely ill. On February 14 Mr. Birrell was struck down by influenza, and thus the Prime Minister and the Minister responsible for Ireland were both prevented from taking part in the debate which was due on the 17th. Mr. Redmond put himself in communication with Mr. Asquith, who was acting as Leader of the House and represented the difficulty of proceeding with the debate under such circumstances.

"After consulting with some of his colleagues," says Mr. Redmond, "I was informed by Mr. Asquith that on the whole it would be better for the debate to proceed and that he himself would take part in it.

"Later on Friday afternoon, however, I ascertained that 'C.-B.,' having heard that Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary, would be incapacitated from taking [illegible] in the debate, had sent an urgent message over [illegible] House of Commons for a wellknown Cabinet [illegible] to visit him.

[illegible] latter gentleman returned after about half [illegible] He had had an interview by the bedside [illegible] Prime Minister, who informed him that [illegible] was not adjourned he had made up [illegible] if the debate [illegible] no matter what the cost, that he would [illegible] his mind, [illegible] his bed and come over and take part [illegible] get up out of [illegible] himself?

[illegible] the discussion [illegible] of this message the debate was [illegible]

In consequence [illegible] (till March 30), but unfortunately [illegible] finally adjourned [illegible] was never able to take the part [illegible] the Prime Minister intended.

[illegible] in which he [illegible] concluded by a declaration that [illegible] Mr. Redmond [illegible] characteristic was that in the face [illegible] Sir Henry's great [illegible] pressure of all sorts, he always [illegible] of intimidation and [illegible] stood by his guns."

UNREST IN INDIA.

Three Views.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE ON THE SITUATION.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., writes to the "Times" :—

Sir,—In your leading article of yesterday, May 4, on "The Situation in India," you say "the crime of political assassination has hitherto been happily rare in India, and experienced police officers have often contended—on somewhat insufficient grounds—that it is foreign to the habits of the people. Recent events make it necessary to revise so comfortable a view."

I venture to maintain, notwithstanding recent events, that political assassination is absolutely foreign to the habits of the people of India. If they had any inclination to express their discontent by this method, the lives of European public servants and planters and of their wives and children would not be worth many days' purchase. Men in the Indian services ride about through their districts unarmed and often unattended. They sleep at night in open bungalows and unguarded tents. Even in recently annexed provinces the malcontents, and there must have been many, have not attempted to show their feelings by assassinating public servants.

Murders of Englishmen by fanatics have been and are not, uncommon on the North-Western frontier. And there have been instances of the kind elsewhere. The assassination of Lord Mayo and Justice Norman are the most notable cases. But they cannot be classified as political murders. This is admitted even by Hindoo seditious writers, when endeavouring to show how the British Government was frightened by these crimes into changing its attitude towards its Mahomeden subjects.

I venture to think that the idea of employing assassination to attain their political objects, as well as the means of carrying it into effect, has been borrowed from the Anarchists of Europe. The Bengali is above all things imitative. For a long time past in his speeches and writings he has copied the most advanced thinkers of the West, without perhaps an altogether adequate understanding of their doctrines.

Moreover, he has been told by members of Parliament that the Government will yield to pressure, and has been urged to keep up the agitation. He has seen from events in another part of the Empire that open contempt of law and of authority, violent attacks on property, and persecution of those who venture to oppose lawlessness have been allowed to exist unchecked by the present Government, and have been regarded by it and by a large party in the House of Commons with tolerance and indifference, if not with sympathy.

He may hope not unreasonably to obain a similar indulgence for the forcible expression of his own aspiration, and may not be able all at once to distinguish between methods of showing dissatisfaction which are permissible and those to which no Government can show indulgence. These, however, are niceties which will be acquired by experience. Meanwhile, let us not be impatient.

The Bengali malcontent has learnt the fine arts of boycotting, of writing articles and of making speeches which may inflame the populace while they do not compel the attention of the authorities. He has now taken a bold step forward, and is taking the weapons of the Anarchist into his small, flabby hands. He would not have acquired this boldness, I venture to think, if he had been firmly governed and made to obey the law during the last four or five years. The Government have allowed men like Surendra Nath Banerjee and Bepin Chindra Pal to talk and write sedition for years. They have allowed the schools and colleges to be used as nurseries of sedition, and have looked on and compelled their subordinates to look on while the students have been taught and led by their schoolmasters to defy the law. And what is the end?

RIGHT OF SUCCESSION IN KATHIAWAR.

The following letter is published in the "Times" :—

Sir,—An article recently published in one of the half-penny dailies asserts that the existing unrest in India does not apply to Rajpootana or the Rajpoots

I am a member of the ruling family of one of the States of Kathiawar, I count as intimate friends many Rajpoot nobles, and I am well acquainted with the inner politics of Bajpootana. To-day the spirit of active and aggressive unrest which permeates India, and which has broken out so ferociously in Bengal, has as yet exercised but a weak influence in the Punjab—and the loyalty of the inhabitants of Kathiawar to the British Raj is firm. For how long it is to remain so depends largely on the policy of the Government of India in an important respect. Do the British people remember the causes which brought about the Mutiny? The fundamental reason for that rising was the interference of Government with the right of inheritance. And the evil policy of 1857 is at work in Kathiawar to-day.

The action of the Government of India during recent years on questions of succession has kindled a feeling of anger which may be fanned into active enmity at any moment. It is unnecessary to cite by name any specific instances—in one case the vacant throne may be filled up by a Court favourite; in a second, because such an election is deemed likely to be popular, some outside claimant has been chosen; in a third, the ancient rules of inheritance are set aside to satisfy some faddist's whim, and so on and so on—in each case the lawful heir has been set aside, in each case the Government of India is responsible for the decision, and in no case has any reason been given for the act. The claimant has no right of audience either by himself or through his agents; and the unsuccessful claimant is merely informed that the Government of Bombay is unable to accede to his petition. If, under the rules, he appeals to the Secretary of State for India and is unsuccessful, a stereotyped reply is given that the latter sees no reason to interfere with the decision of the local authorities.

The people of India may not be, in fact they are not, ripe for popular representation, but can it be argued that the ruling classes are uneducated, or likely to be satisfied with a system of curt official "yea" or "nay"?

As I have said, Kathiawar is loyal, but the people have been sorely tried by the ever-present dread that such instances of injustice are not insolated, and that the disease may spread.

We are men, and we think as men—if we are to be treated as children, can it be wondered at that we fear the dark? But I have heard it said, "In choosing successors or altering the rules of inheritance Government is following an imperial policy in binding the loyalty of the chiefs." There is danger in that argument, if Government in buying the loyalty of one offends the many.

It is the feeling of uncertainty that is at the root of the unrest. The Rajpoots would be loth to listen to the paid political agitator; but to argue that unrest has not reached Rajpootana, because its rulers and people still loyally support the British rule, is blindly to disregard the truth.

They are loyal and they are unrestful, and it is for the Government of India to confirm them in their loyalty by removing the reason for their unrest; and I pray that Government may work while it is yet day.

I beg to enclose my card and remain,—Your obedient servant,

KATHI.

MR. KEIR HARDIE'S VIEWS.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P, lectured on May 10 in the Palace Theatre, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to a large audience on the subject, "My Tour and the World's Need," under the auspices of the Newcastle Independent Labour Party. Mr. W. Hudson, M, P, presided, Mr. Keir Hardie, who was enthusiastically cheered, said he had been instructed to convey the greetings of the Socialists of this country to their brethren abroad, and he was instructed enthusiastically to offer them greetings in return. In Canada there was a growing desire on the part of trade unionists to find common ground with their Socialist comrades to create a fighting Labour Party on the model of that in this country. There were no slums in Japan, but the people were not going to be so long satisfied with poverty as the workers in this country had been. He went to China and the Straits Settlements and then to India. He had not been there long before they heard about it. He had been boycotted since he came home by certain papers for what he had said, but if he had to go with bare feet the people should know about India. The average income in India was only 26s. a year. In this country it was 45*l* a year. The average expenditure on drink in England and Wales was over 4*l* per head of the population per annum. There was famine in India due to failure of the crops in consequence of the want of rain. In some districts the people were dying by thousands yearly, while there was an abundance of food in other parts of India which was being exported to other countries to raise the taxes for the Government. During the past ten years 30,000,000 of people had died in India from poverty. There was plague also, and the real cause of the plague was the starvation of the people. The unrest in India was due to increasing education. Offices were reserved for the middle classes from this country, while native Indians, equal in education and social standing, were practically ruled out from all offices. They could not wonder at their being discontented. It was no wonder that people lost patience and resorted to methods which could do their cause no good. He would be surprised if, when all the facts became known—and the truth was bound to come out some day—it was not discovered that the secret police of India were the "agents provocateurs" of the whole business. From what he had seen of the police and their methods of doing business he should be agreeably surprised if what was now being witnessed was not part of their handiwork. He submitted that the reports that were being received were grossly exaggerated. They came from the same agency that misrepresented him in India.

CHILI AND THE CHILIANS.

Contrasts of Civilisation.

Mr. F. G. Scott Elliot, in an address in London on "Chili and the Chilians," dealt first with the southern portion of the country, and spoke of the sheep and cattle industry there, which, he said, was carried on in New Zealand. In fact, New Zealand was not a very great distance away. Most of the shepherds employed were Scotsmen. The climate was very cold, but not cold enough to kill the sheep, whom nature had endowed with special wool which kept them warm and was the cause of the prosperity of the sheep industry. Referring to the Straits of Magellan, he said that a great part of them must have been cut out by glacier action.

Speaking of the natives in this part, he said that they were perhaps the least developed savages in the world. They possessed no animals except dogs. Their women had to dive into ice-cold water and get out sea urchins whilst their children collected shell-fish, and the men navigated frail bark canoes through these very dangerous waters. There was no agreement as to the origin of the Yaghams, but they represented the least developed stage of South Americans. They had no idea of tribal relations; they had no religion and no government. They were, however, a very interesting people, and it would be regrettable if they died out. There was, said Mr. Scott Elliot, much more expense and trouble taken in preserving game on an English estate than in keeping these people alive. There were Catholic and Scottish missionaries devoting themselves to the people, but still the natives were not being preserved in such a way as that they might not before long disappear. The canoes, weapons, and other implements of the people were very primitive, but they were a brave people and were skilled sailors.

The northern portions of Chili were civilised in contrast to the uncivilised portions already referred to. Business was in a highly developed state, and some of the coal mines were supplied with the latest electrical machinery, better than that to be found in English coal mines. He referred to one village which contained such a mixture of civilisation that there were carts there which were not unlike those which were used in the time of Boadicea in England, whilst on the other hand there were in use such modern contrivances as telegraph wires. There were great engineering achievements to be seen, but with regard to them he was sorry to say that most of the railway material came, not from this country, but from North America. The lowest class of Chilians were, he thought, Araucanian Indians, but the higher classes were of Spanish descent.

CHEAP SUGAR.

Grocers Rush for Supplies.

London, May 15.

On the stroke of midnight on Sunday the duty on sugar will automatically fall from 4s. 2d. to 1s. 10d. per cwt., and by 12-15 a.m. on Monday a small army of men will be busily engaged removing thousands of bags from refineries, docks, and bonded warehouses, for delivery throughout London and the provinces.

The railway companies have sidings in the refineries, and very soon after Sunday midnight loaded trains bearing cheap sugar will be speeding away to the great towns and chief distributing centres.

Since the announcement of the reduction in duty the grocers throughout the country have naturally given minimum orders, so as to insure that on Monday morning they shall have as little stock as possible on which they had paid the old duty. During the past few days the wholesale firms have been inundated with orders for delivery on Monday; hence the special preparations which have been made to get as much as possible out from bond on that day.

"Practically every grocer in the country has ordered a week's supply," said a representative of one of the leading wholesale houses to-day, "but a large number must be disappointed in their hope that they will receive consignments on Monday. In many cases they will not get their fresh supplies for three or four days; but of course every effort is being made promptly to cope with the extra demand.

"On Monday the retail price of sugar will be reduced 1/4d. a pound; an amount exactly equivalent to the reduction in the duty."

THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

The Opening Ceremony.

The Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday formally opened the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush. The weather conditions were most unfavourable, as heavy rainfell throughout the ceremony; but, nevertheless, great crowds of visitors poured into the Exhibition grounds from the time the gates were opened, and there were also large gatherings to greet the Prince and Princess on their route from Marlborough House.

Arriving at the Exhibition shortly after 2 p'm., their Royal Highnesses were received by the Duke of Argyll (the President) and Princess Louise, the French Ministers of Commerce and Agriculture, Lord Selby, and other distinguished personages, and were conducted to the Court of Honour, where, after renderings of the National Anthem and the "Marseillaise," the Prince declared the Exhibition open. The royal procession was reformed and proceeded to the Palace of music, where an ode written by the Duke of Argyll to music by Sir C. Villiers Stanford was performed. The Duke presented to the Prince, on behalf of the Executive Committee, an address to which his Royal Highness briefly replied.

After another performance of the "Marseillaise,' the royal party passed through the Palace of the Fine Arts, the Royal Pavilion, the Garden Club, and the Imperial Sports Club to the Stadium, where a body of some 2,000 athletes was drawn up in the arena. After the Prince had declared the Stadium open a programme of athletic sports was begun. In the course of it the Prince and Princess concluded their visit to the Exhibition and returned to Marlborough House.

A CITY OF PALACES.

The "Daily Chronicle," giving its impressions of the Exhibition and the opening ceremony, says :—

At twelve o'clock, when the men at the ten turnstiles of the Exhibition gave their first shout of "This way, please," dense crowds, who had been waiting more than an hour with perfect good humour under sheltering umbrellas, surged forward with a sudden excitement.

They had been waiting to enter a new and unknown city of palaces and treasure houses, and they had a keen edged curiosity which urged them forward. For a few moments it seemed as if there might be an ugly crush. At the Uxbridge Road entrance a crowd of well-dressed women, the advance guard of an invading army, pushed their way with such impetuosity that there was almost a scrimmage, and when the crowd behind pressed forward in a dense mass there were warning cries from a few nervous people.

Fortunately the attendants kept their heads, and with perfect courtesy, as well as determination, they formed a corden, which checked the disorder. They were helped by the crowd itself. After the first excited charge, these tens of thousands of people, who proud out of all the railway stations converging upon the Exhibition, made their way forward in long queues, with admirable patience and good temper, though husbands got seperated from their wives, and ladies signalled with handkerchiefs for sisters and friends. So they poured into the long galleries leading to the central courts and palaces, and the steady tramp of their feet over the wooden floors, the noice of their laughter, and the hubbub of their speach, in French and English, was the first good proof that the Franco-British Exhibition is to be the rendezvous of two nations.

What were one's first impressions? Frankly, the first impression of all was that, in spite of the welcoming turnstiles, the Exhibition was still a long way off! One walked and walked for what seemed half a mile of galleries, with delicate draperies overhead, through which there came a cool green light, and on either side small rooms and large stalls, chiefly furnished with piles of packing-casses marked "fragile" and "this side up." There were, no doubt, many treasures within those case, but not yet were they displayed. One room hung with beautiful photographs, another with reproductions of fine pictures, tempted one to pause, but the crowd pressed forward, eager to see what lay beyond.

Then at last the gallery ended, and from those who stepped out into the Court of Arts there came the first gasp of astonished delight. Yes, here was the Exhibition! One stood in a little world of snow-white buildings. Above was a leaden sky and the rain was drizzling drearily, but no weather could spoil the effect of these white palaces, with domes and minarets, with white bridges leading to galleries divided by columns and baleonies, with all the sculptured beauty of some Oriental city. Passing onward one came into the Court of Honour, surrounding a lake of greenish water, ruffled, alas! by the rain. Then the first exclamations of astonishment were succeeded by a silent wonder. Under a blue sky the place would be dream like in its beauty. Under a grey sky it was still beautiful.

EFFECTS ON THE LAKE.

Across one side of the lake rose a bridge of many arches, with an exquisite effect of light and grace, and here and there jutting out into the lake were pavilions crowned with domes, like Eastern mosques. A great waterfall poured into the lake with a dull roar; in the sun it would have gleamed with gold, but yesterday it was like molten lead, but not unimpressive or unpicturesque. Above it towered the Hall of Congresses, a fairy building with many pinnacles and minarets fretting the sky-line. And this picture was closed in by the French and British Palaces of Industry, great buildings of Indian architecture, with ornate facades and richly decorated mouldings.

To those who had just come from the squalor of the Uxbridge Road on a rainy day this scene was enticing to the imagination. Its perfect purity of whiteness was very restful to the eyes. One thought vaguely of the Taj Mahal at Agra, or of some old dream city of the Arabian Nights, where Oriental women veiled their beauty.

Near by was the Palace of Music, another of these white palaces, but inside one had a feast of colour, for it was here that the Prince and Princess were to hear the Hymn of Welcome, and it was canopied with the colours of France and frescoed with allegorical paintings, and carpeted in red. On the dais was a bower of flowers and the gilt chairs for the royal visitors and their suites.

Having taken this glimpse, one passed out again, and then, for the first time, the vastness of this Exhibition began to dawn on one. The Court of Honour was but the beginning of a great city of buildings grouped round spacious gardens, where already flowers are blooming in the beds and the turf is green and smooth, and where the red paths lead to many by ways lined by pavilions of the two nations, by Oriental kiosks, and buildings in many styles of architecture, from an old Bristol shop of the 17th century to an Irish Round Tower.

Unfortunately, the weather was terribly unkind, and one's eagerness for exploration was damped by the steady rain. But, in spite of this, many went in search of adventure. Elegant women tucked up their skirts, silk-hatted men hoisted their umbrellas, and they splashed valiantly through muddy pools, dashed across open spaces, and penetrated into the nooks and corners of the great city.

After the first bewildering sensation of the general view, after studying the exterior appearance of the Palaces of Artx and Crafts, a long vista of white architecture as light and airy and graceful and decorative as the genius of French taste can conceive the smaller "side shows" round the Grand Avenue of the Colonies were the most interesting. In the big buildings very few of the exhibits are yet displayed.

The Palace of Fine Arts, which will have a magnificent collection of pictures, is closed. The Canadian Hall has a notice of "Private. No admittance except on business." Many of the other great buildings are still unprepared for visitors, and workmen and attendants are still putting finishing touches to the decorations and wrestling with the mountains of packing-cases which are yet unpacked.

But some of the odd corners of the Exhibition prqvided amusement to those who were careless of the wind and rain. In the Ceylon village one came unexpectedly into an Eastern scene curiously natural and realistic. A number of Cingalese men and women stared at the rain out of nativehouses and temples. Some of them, pudding in the mud with bare feet, were painting frightful green devils and alarming gods with an air of religious fervour, and with an Oriental disregard of external circumstances. In the Indian village some Hindoos were watching French workmen putting up pasteboard temples. In the Irish village, wonderfully quaint with its little whitewashed houses and thatched roofs, with its copy of the old Celtic cross as it has stood in Donaghmore for more than a thousand years, and the ruins of an Irish abbey, and the tall round tower, some charming colleens shook their long hair in the rain and laughed at the poor donkeys who huddled away from the wet under the shelter of old walls. A charming bit of "the old country," with an interesting exhibition of Irish industries.

One's first impressions, especially on such a day of rain, were only preliminary and naturally inadequate. One caught a glimpse of the "Rocky Mountains, with water trickling from their peaks, and of the curious "Flip-Flap" railway, which will certainly provide new sensations. One caught glimpses of miniature French colonies in course of constraction, and heard very forcible French expressions from the foremen of gangs of workmen engaged upon "Algeria" and "Tunis." All this was promise rather than fulfilment, and one returned to the central courts to gaze again at the ever-astonishing splendour of those great palaces which seem to have been transported to the outskirts of London by the magic wand of enchantment.

There is much to be done before the Exhibition, will be really complete, but the impressions of the first day convinced one that for sheer immensity, for the bewildering variety of exhibits, and for general architectural beauty the Franco-British Exhibition will surpass anything yet seen in the world. But, oh, now it rained!

BANQUET TO M. CRUPPI.

M. Cruppi, French Minister of Commerce, and the French Ambassador were on May 8 entertained at luncheon at the Franco-British Exhibition by the Executive and Finance Committees of the Exhibition. Lord Derby presided. The Duke of Argyll proposed the health of M. Cruppi, who, rising amid cheers to respond, which he did in his own language, declared that the hearts of Englishmen and Frenchmen vibrated in harmony because they were dominated by a profound sentiment of mutual esteem. He felt this emotion most strongly when visiting the many beautiful buildings which formed part of the Exhibition. Not being finished, those buildings were less striking than they would ultimately become, but the regiments of workers, the harmony evolving out of chaos, the variety of interests represented, the immense activity and skill displayed, all in the cause of a Franco-British enterprise, filled him with emotion, in spite of the imperfection of details, an imperfection shortly to disappear. His old heart expanded as the "entente cordiale" was expanding. He saw a vision of what was about to happen, when the Sovereign of the United Kingdom and the President of the French Republic would honour the Exhibition by their presence, two illustrious persons representing two great nations, with their stirring histories, their past sufferings their present hopes, their deep sympathy and friendship for one another. In this palace, or rather collection of palaces, England was represented by her national genius, her magnificent Colonies, her great industries. England had produced all that was greatest in commerce, but she was not merely mercantile. The finest products of the intellect and morality were hers; Shakespeare was hers, and nothing could oust her from her high place in literature. Of his own land he would not boast, but he rejoiced that these two great countries were at last marching hand in hand. (Cheers.) It was not merely an economic and commercial alliance; it was a moral and intellectual union, crowning humanity and leading the march of civilisation. (Cheers.)

Viscount Selby, Chairman of the Exhibition Executive, said that the next five days would probably make an astounding difference in the appearance of the Exhibition, so incomplete at present. Difficulties hardly realisable had been met. It had been necessary to drain 140 acres of land. That land was somewhat difficult of access, and they had been compelled to construct long approaches. People still talked of the great Exhibition of 1851, but it only covered 23 acres. To erect buildings, construct roads, and lay out gardens of an area nearly seven times greater was a much more serious affair. (Hear, hear.)

M. Dupont, who spoke in French, declared that his country would be splendidly represented in the Exhibition, which was, in the main, a triumph of private enterprise.

The French Ambassador, who also addressed the company in his own language, proposed the health of the Chairman. As one who had been President of the Board of Trade Lord Derby was specially qualified to receive the French Minister of Commerce, and no doubt understood the importance of Franco-British commercial relations. It had been said that the Exhibition was the outcome of private enterprise. That was true, but it had the sympathy and help of two great nations. (Cheers).

The toast was duly honoured, and the Earl of Derby briefly acknowledged it, saying that France and Great Britain were closely allied by their mutual feelings,

MONACO PRINCE ASSAILED.

The Prince Heritor of Monaco was attacked yesterday at La Trinite Victor, about half a mile outside the town of Nice, by a party of conscripts who had been attending a fete in the neighbourhood.

The prince, accompanied by a child, came from Monaco along the La Turbie road in a motor-car, belonging to M. Jellineck, and when he reached La Trinite the vehicle suddenly received a shower of stones, which smashed the windows.

The prince coolly stopped the motor-car, got out, went right up to the conscripts, and proceeded to box their ears all round. He then re-entered the car, and drove into the town, where he laid a formal complaint with the police.

KING AND HERR DERNBURG.

LONDON, May 16.

Herr Dernburg, the German Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has been in London since Monday, was received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace yesterday. He leaves to-day for South Africa to study on the spot the British colonies.

KING ALFONSO AND KAISER.

MADRID, May 16.

It is rumoured that King Alfonso and the Kaiser will meet at Palma, in the island of Majorca.

THE DEWAN OF NEPAUL.

The Dewan of Nepaul, Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung, Rana Bahadur, arrived in London on May 8 on a visit of some considerable duration. The special train arrived at Victoria from Dover at a few minutes to five o'clock. The Dewan was accompanied by his half-brother, Commanding-Gen. Judha Shumshere Jung, his sons, General Nisham Shumshere Jung; Lieut-Gen. Baber Shumshere Jung, Lieut-Gen. Kaiser Shumshere Jung, and Lieut.-Gen. Singha Shumshere Jung; his son-in-law, Col. Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Sinha; and his nephews, Commanding-Gen. Rudra Shumshere Jung and Major-General Hiranya Shumshere Jung. His Highness was attended by a large suite, the party numbering forty in all. There was a large party at the station to receive his Highness. The Secretary of State for India was represented by Mr. F. A. Hirtzel, who was accompanied by Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, M. P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, with whom the Maharaja shook hands and conversed for several minutes. Others present included Sir Arthur Godley, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Philip Hutchins, Sir Hugh Barnes, Lieut.-Col. Sir David Barr, Sir Felix Schuster Sir J. D. La Touche, General Sir Charles C. Egerton, Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, Mr. Krishna Gobinda Gupta, and Mr. S. H. Bilgrami, members of the Council of India; Mr. Colin George Campbell, Lady Curzon-Wyllie, Mr. Theodore Morison, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. G. Manners Smith, Col. Pears Col. Ravenshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott and Miss Elliott. The Maharaja, who had been received at Dover by Lieut.-Col. Sir W. H. Curzon-Wyllie, political aide-de-camp of the India Office, and had been accompanied from India by Major J. Manners Smith, V.C., British Resident in Nepaul, and Lieut. Macleod Wyllie, drove in a royal carriage to Mortimer House, Halkin Street, which will be his official residence during his stay. The suite followed in motor-cars. Large crowds assembled both inside and outside the station to see the arrival of his Highness.

The Dewan visited Viscount Morley of Blackburn at the India Office on May 9. His Highness, who was attended by the chief members of his suite, was received on arrival by Mr. F. A. Hirtzel, Lord Morley's private secretary and Col. Sir Curzon-Wyllie, political aide-de camp to the Secretary of State. The Prime Minister was conducted up the grand staircase to the Secretary of State's apartment, where he remained for some time. In the afternoon Lord Morley returned the visit, calling upon the Prime Minister at Mortimer House, Halkin Street.

RECEPTION BY THE KING.

The Prime Minister of Nepal was received by the King at Buckingham Palace on May 11, his Excellency being introduced into his Majesty's presence by Viscount Althorp (Lord Chamberlain). Viscount Morley of Blackburn (Secretary of State for India) was present, and had an audience of the King previous to the reception. His Excellency was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Sir W. H. Curzon-Wyllie (political side-de-camp to the Secretary of State for India), Major J. Manners Smith (resident political officer in Nepaul), and Lieut. Macleod Wyllie, 4th Goorkha Rifles (British officer in attendance), who had the honour of being presented to his Majesty. The suite of his Excellency, as follows, were introduced into the King's prerence, and had the honour of being presented to his Majesty individually by Major Manners Smith: Commanding-Gen. Judha Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, Commanding-Gen. Rudra Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, General Mohan Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, Lieut.-Gen. Baber Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, Lieut.-Gen. Kaiser Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, Major-Gen. Singha Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, Major-Gen. Hiranya Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Col. Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Sinha, Col. Kishore Nar Sing Rana, Brig.-Col. Dilli-Shamsher Thapa, Col. Dal Bahadur Basnist, Lieut.-Col. Bishnu Kumar Panday, Lieut.-Col. Chandra Jung Thapa, Sirdar Marichi Man Singh (private secretary), and Major Ganga Bahadur Basniat.

Subadar-Major Amar Sing Thapa, 2nd batt. 5th Goorkha

ROYAL COURT.

Many Debutantes.

London, May 16.

The third Court of the season was held by their Majesties at Buckingham Palace last night, the ceremony taking place in the newly-decorated ballroom, which looked its best, and offered far greater scope for the splendur of the scene than the old Throne Room did. This was quite a Court of debutantes, and very girlish and pretty were most of their gowns, white and silver being as a rule the favourite wear, not a few wearing trains of chiffon over silver.

It was noticable that many of the gowns worn at last night's Court were a modified form of the Directoire style, concerning which there has been so much discussion lately. It was noticeable, too, that quantities of valuable lace were worn, many fine examples of Point de Venise. d'Alencon, Flemish, Brussels, and Irish lace being used. All colours seemed fashionable, Nattier blue being in all probability the most popular, for blue at present is the prevailing colour in Paris.

Silver and gold tissue, which some years ago was considered rather outre, also played a very prominent part in the scheme of dress last night, and it must be confessed that the effect was striking and brilliant in the extreme. As usual on an occasion like this, all the ladies present wear their most lovely jewels, and it was particularly noticeable how many more all round crowns of diamonds were worn than there used to be. One of the finest examples of these ornaments was that worn by the Duchess of Bedford, which is very high, and composed of superb white stones.

THE QUEEN'S DRESS.

The King and Queen entered the ballroom preceded by all the great officers of State, his Majesty wearing the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Scots Guards, while the Queen looked radiantly beautiful in pale mauve crepe-de-Chine, embroidered with gold, both wearing the broad blue ribbon of the Garter and many decorations. Upon the Queen's fair hair rested a dazzling diamond crown, and her jewels were quite superb.

The Duchess of Buccleuch, as Mistress of the Robes, looked very stately in grey sation embroidered in pearls and diamonds, with a deep flounce of valuable lace. Her ornaments were emeralds and diamonds, and she wore sevaral jewelled decorations on her corsage, including the Queen's Coronation ornament.

Miss Violet Vivian, one of the Maids-of-Honour, looked particularly well in mauve and silver, with a soft mauve train; and Miss Blanche Lascelles, the other Maid-of-Honour, was also charmingly dressed.

The Duchess of Bedford wore a robe of Nattier blue, embroidered round the edge of the skirt, while her train was of blue metallic tissue shot with silver. The Duchess of Beaufort was another of the many to appear in Nattier blue, which proved a most becoming colour, and at night looked particularly well. Her gown was very long and clinging, and yet simple, and about the corsage and sleeves had beautiful diamond embroidery. A lace train over silver tissue was fastened with beautiful diamond ornaments, and lined with pale Nattier blue.

Georgiana Lady Downshire wore a very striking toilette of black Chantilly lace and velvet. The train was of black satin, and lined with soft apple green. Her jewels, too, were greatly admired. Lady Carington appeared in a gown of white Chantilly lace over cloth of silver, with shaded roses on the bodice, and a violet train. This gown was trimmed with amethyst and diamond embroideries, and she wore a tiara of diamonds.

Lady Lathom, who is tall and very elegant in figure, chose a gown of champagne satin, embroidered in gold and silver, the train being of lovely D'Alencon lace over cloth of silver.

Few looked better in this distinguished company than Lady Airlie, whose beautiful white hair was so greatly admired. She wore a gown of black velvet, with a swathed bodice and Medici collar of silver; the train was composed of black satin trimmed with silver. She presented her second daughter, Lady Helen Ogilvy, who wore a simple but very charming toilette of chiffon and net, with a train of white satin, the whole costume being decidedly of an Empire nature.

DIAMOND SHOULDER STRAPS.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who has not long returned to London from Paris, wore some magnificent jewels, her tiara being especially fine. Her gown was a Nattier blue, embroidered with diamonds, and some beautiful lace was on her bodice. The train was of a slightly deeper shade of the same beautiful tone, and was brocaded with silver, fastened in the centre of the back with a beautiful ornament of blue and white diamond embroideries. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid presented her niece, Miss. Crocker, who wore a Princess gown of white crepe-de-Chine, with embroideries of pearl and diamonds and a knot of lily of the valley on the corsage. Her train was of pailletted white tulle and silver, and at the end of it was a large motif in diamond embroideries. Lady Albemarle wore a dress of oyster-coloured satin, trimmed with beautiful lace, and her train was of orchid mauve and green, draped with lace.

There was much enthusiasm over a lovely Parisian toilette worn by Lady Ludlow. It was of white satin, embroidered right down the front in silver and diamond wheaters, and it was noted that the shoulder straps were composed of real diamonds, and not of the ordinary embroideries. The train fell in most picturesque folds, and was composed of black diamant tulle. A striking part of this costume was the headdress of enormous emeralds and diamonds, from the centre of which sprang white plumes, with a long black veil.

Another handsome gown was that worn by Lady Northbrook, who was accompanied by her daughter, Miss. Abercromby; the former's bouquet was composed of a handful of lovely Druschki roses, tied with black velvet. Mrs. Gervase Beckett, whose taste in dress is proverbial, was also greatly admired as she entered the room. She appeared in cream satin trimmed with crystals, the train being of black chiffon and velvet. Lady Wicklow, who has just arrived from Ireland, wore a gown of Irish lace and white satin, the train being composed of mauve velvet lined with silver. Lady Viola Gore, the recently married daughter of Lord and Lady Shrewsbury, was presented by Lady North, and wore white satin trimmed with very pale lemon yellow. Another bride who was presented on her marriage was Lady Constance Cairns, the daughter of the Duke and Duchess, of Buccleuch, who wore her wedding gown.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Douglas, younger son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice and Lady Archibald, and Frances Eleanor, elder daughter of the late Major W. J. Dunn, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and sister of the Hon. Mr. Owen Dunn, President of the Bombay Council.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc. sell it.

UNIONIST TRIUMPH IN SHROPSHIRE.

Great Increase of Majority.

London, May 16.

The contest in the North division of Shropshire, the constituency represented by the late Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, has resulted in the return of Mr. B. Stanier, the Unionist candidate.

The figures, announced yesterday, were:

Mr. B. Stanier (U.)	5,328
Mr. F. Neilson (L.)	4,377
Unionist majority	951

Compared with last Election this shows:

Increase of total poll	175
Increase in Unionist vote... ...	480
Decrease in Liberal vote	305

Previous elections have resulted as follows:—

1885.

R. Bickersteth (R.)	4,694
Viscount Newport (C.)	4,333
Radical majority	361

1886.

Col. Kenyon-Slaney (U.)	4,460
C. Higgins, Q.C. (G.)	2,884
Unionist majority	1,576

1892.

Col. Kenyon-Slaney (U.)	4,815
W. H. Lander (G.)	3,530
Unionist majority	1,285

1900.

Col. Kenyon-Slaney (U.)	4,848
F. Nilson (R.)	4,682
Unionist majority	166

Col. Kenyon-Saney (U.) was unopposed in 1895 and 1900.

As Colonel Kenyon-Slaney's majority over Mr. Nilson in 1906 was only 166, the Liberals made the most strenuous efforts to capture the seat. They had in Mr. Neilson a strong local candidate, who was personally popular and had "nursed" the constituency ever since his defeat by the late member.

Up to the close of the polling the Liberals were confidently anticipating victory, and were hoping to be able to set against the losses they have sustained all over the country one solitary success. This has not only been denied them, but they have suffered an additional reverse, for the Unionist majority has been increased almost fourfold.

As Mr. Nilson, the defeated Liberal candidate, is certainly not less popular in the constituency than when he opposed the late Colonel Kenyon-Slaney two years ago, the falling-off in the Liberal vote is divested of any personal significance, and is a striking indictment of the Government and its misdeeds.

REASONS OF VICTORY.

Mr. Stanier stated after the declaration.

"I attribute my success first to the fact that I stood as an agriculturist for an agricultural constituency, and, secondly, though not in a less degree, to Tariff Reform."

Mr. Neilson explained his defeat as due to the Unionist assertions that the old age pension scheme of the Government is a sham, and will injure the friendly societies, and to the circulation of totally unfounded aspersions and reflections on himself personally. He declared his intention of finding out the authorship of these reports.

A hum of amazement from the Liberals mingled with the Unionist roar of triumph when the result was disclosed at a few minutes before one o'clock.

Mr. Stanier, in his first speech, thanked his opponents for the way they had carried on the contest. "You have achieved one of the greatest of the victories which have been won for Tariff Reform," he said to the crowd.

Mr. Neilson's supporters were too dispirited to cheer when he stepped forward. "Give him a cheer," shouted Mr. Stanier, clapping his opponent heartily on the back, and the crowd responded instantly. "Mr. Stanier and I are as good friends now as at the beginning," said Mr. Neilson, "but I begin the next fight for North Shropshire to-morrow morning."

SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons was engaged in a discussion on the Access to Mountains Bill, just before one o'clock to-day, when the news of the Unionist victory in Shropshire arrived.

Telegram in hand, Mr. Pike Pease, one of the Unionist whips, hurried into the House and displayed it to the Unionists. Cheers immediately broke out. "Nine hundred! Nine hundred!" shouted several. "Withdraw the Bill!" cried others. The Liberals maintained a steady silence.

Mr. Lane-Fox, Unionist, who, referring to a hill in Shropshire, had just before spoken of it as an unprepossessing part of the country, now declared that he had no wish to discredit its intelligence.

The Access to Mountains Bill was, at the end of the sitting, read a second time, after a motion for its rejection had been defeated by 177 votes to 65.

£100,000 PROFIT IN A DAY.

Fortune from a Rumour.

New York May 15.

After reigning for one whole day as King of the Cotton Pit, Mr. J. L. Livermore, a young man of cherubic countenance, who was credited with trying to corner he market, announced to-day his temporary abdication.

He has netted £100,000 as the result of clever tactics, which, as he observed to me this morning with a gratified twinkle in his eye were "not bad for one who only a few years ago was a poor office boy employed by a Boston broker."

Mr. Livermore is not yet thirty years of age, and all Wall Street to-day is taking off its hat to him for he is, in the words of a veteran dealer, the "first man who ever tackled the Cotton Exchange at its own game and beat it."

What Mr. Livermore did was to profit by the sensation caused by the reports that he was trying to effect a corner in July cotton. While these reports were circulating, the young man quietly broke his own corner by selling cotton to alarmed speculators. Before the veterans who were trying to smash him knew it he had disposed to them all his options.

The ex-office boy is now worth £500,000. "I shall never," he sagely observed to-day "even try to make a corner in cotton."

KING MANOEL'S NEW ORDER.

Lisbon, May 16.

To-day King Manoel will be invested with the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece, at the hands of his uncle, the Infante Alphonse, who is the only chevalier of the Order resident in Portugal.

The King assisted yesterday at the final examinations at the military schools. His Majesty was saluted and cheered at every point, and joyfully welcomed by the whole of the military men who had assembled at the schools.

DESPITE protests by Lambeth scavengers, the Borough Council have decided to purchase four more street rotary brooms. Many workmen will be thrown out of work, but a saving of £1,200 a year to the ratepayers will be effected.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, May 9.

Paymr H E O'Dowd has been promoted to the rank of Staff paymaster in his Majesty's fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—The undermentioned sub-lieutenants to be lieutenants:—T M Lang, F J Ireland, C S Durrad May 7.

May 11.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Insp-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets Sir H M Ellis, K C B, K H P, F R C S, LL D, director-general of the Medical Dept. of the Navy, has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Nov. 16 1903. Chief Officer of Coastguard T Onslow has been granted the honorary rank of lieutenant on being pensioned May 10.

War Office, May 12.

Commands and Staff.

Col C R Simpson, from General Staff officer, 1st grade, Western Command, to be a brigadier-general to command an infanty brigade, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Col F Lloyd, C B, D S O May 2. Capt C Howard Vyse, R A, to be a Staff captain for Royal Art April 2. Capt F P Braithwaite, the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. T. E. Stephenson, C.B., commanding second Division March 18. Honorary Second Lieut A C Boddam-Whetham to be aide-de-comp to Sir G R Le Hunte, K C M G, Governor of South Australia, vice Lieut the Hon R N D, Ryder, 6th King's Royal Irish Hussars May 12.

Establishments.

School of Military Engineering—Col J A Spurier, C B, D S O, from chief engineer, Thames and medway Coast Defences, to be commandant, vice Col. temporary Brig-Gen F Rainsford-Hannay April 28.

Royal Military Academy—Major A M Tyler, R A, from an assistant inspector, Inspection and Experimental Staff, to be a chief instructor, vice Major T H Crozier (May 4).

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—Capt. H M Walker retires on retired pay (May 13).

Royal Horse Guards—Supernumerary Capt. H W Viscount Crichton, M V O, D S O, to be captain, vice Brevet Major the Hon. A H C Hanbury-Tracy, C M G, retired (May 13).

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C T McM Kavanagh, M V O, D S O, on completion of his period of services in command, is placed on half-pay, Major J Vaughan, D S O, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col. C T McM Kavanagh, M V O, D S O, (May 7).

13th Hussars—Lieut. W H Eve to be captain, vice W A Kennard, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (April 5).

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned captains are seconded for service on the Staff:—W S Brancker March 17, F W H Walshe March 29, Supernumerary Capt C St M Ingham to be captain, vice H H Bond April 23. The promotions of the undermentioned lieutenants to be captains are antedated:—L H Queripel, vice W S Brancker March 17; G A Hare, vice F W H Walshe March 29. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—T G Anderson, vice G H A White, promoted; N P R Preston, vice T G Anderson, seconded; A M Duthie, vice H N Packard, promoted April 1; J Curling, vice E F Talbot-Ponsonby, retired; C H Saunders, vice J Curling, seconded; H A Boss, vice Lord A E Browne, resigned April 4; Lieut J E Wentgarth resigns his commission May 13; Capt H H Bond to be Adjutant, vice C St M Ingham April 23.

Royal Garrison Art—Major the Hon M R C Ward is seconded for service on the Staff (April 22); Major A T Cumming, from half-pay, to be major, vice the Hon M R C Ward (April 24); Capt G C Appleyard retires on retired pay; Capt the Hon N A Hood is placed on half-pay under the provisions of Article 271 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (May 13); Supernumerary Capt H C Hall to be captain, vice A Ellershaw, appointed adjutant (April 14). The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—F C Larmour, vice W H Carey, promoted; C A L Graham, vice F C Larmour, seconded (April 1); H G Boone, vice A W Grepe, retired; W M Fitz H Turner, vice H G Boone, seconded; R M Powell, under the provisions of Article 26 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (May 6). The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded:—E F V Ventris, for service with the Native Mountain Art in India (April 9); S C Peck, for service on the Staff (April 13).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—C S Rose, vice F M Glubb, D S O, placed on half-pay April 16; E F Taylor, vice A G Thomson, placed on half-pay April 19. The undermentioned captains to be majors:—G A F, Sanders, vice C S Rose April 16; H W Kelsall, vice E F Taylor April 19; Second Leut O E Wynne to be lieutenant, vice R R Hyslop, deceased April 10.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Capt E Seymour, M V O, resigns his commission May 13.

Infantry.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.—Second Lieut F W H Denton is seconded for service with the West African Regt April 18.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. G A Blackburn, from 3rd batt. the Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut A J Pott seconded May 13.

The King's Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. C H Dinnen is seconded for service under the Foreign Office Articles 77 (b) and 485, Royal Warrent for Pay and Promotion, 1907, April 11.

The Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. R Clark is seconded for service with the West African Regt. April 25.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Capt. T Brewen resigns his commission May 13.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col, W R H Beresford-Ash, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H A Iggulden, from the Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt. to be Lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col. W R H Beresford-Ash May 12.

The South Wales borderers—Capt H F Elgee is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army April 1.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.—Capt W D Ingle is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers March 27.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt. Major R H Steward retires on retired pay; Capt J R Wyndham to be major, vice R H Steward May 13.

The Gordon Highlanders.—Supernumerary Capt R E H Lockley to be captain, vice Brevet Major G E E G Cameron, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health April 5.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut W M Lanyon to be captain, vice A F T Hughes, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill health Feb 7.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians—Lieut M C Heenan is seconded for service with the West African Regt April 18.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers Capt and Brevet Major J F Pilson' D S O, retires on retired pay May 13.

The R. Irish Garrison Regt.—The undermentioned officers are placed on half-pay on reduction of establishment:—Major C M Blackett, Capt M S M Dennis (April 30)

The West India Regt—Lieut R D Q Child, from half pay to be Lieutenant, supernumerary to Establishment, with precedence next below C H B Pridham (May 13).

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—N G Anderson, D S O, vice B R Horsbrugh promoted; H O Knox, vice W K Bernard, promoted (April 6). The undermentioned lieutenant are transferred as second lieutenants:—R Shelton, from the Royal Marines; G M Reynell, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt; R Studdert from the Royal Irish Regt. The undermentioned second lieutenants, to be lieutenants under the provisions of Article 29 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907:—R Shelton, G M Reynell R Studdert (April 1.)

Army Medical Seevice.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned captains to be majors:—A J MacDougall, M B; M Swebey (April 29).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff nurse to be sisters:—Miss D M C Michael (April 24). The undermentioned lady to be Staff nurse provisionally:—Miss I Harley (April 23).

Army Pay Department.

Major P de S Bass, Staff paymaster, to be lieutenant-colonel (April 25).

Army Schools.

Army Schoolmaster W G Fairbrother to be an inspector of Army schools, with the honorary rank of lieutenant (May 2.)

Memoranda.

Col. F. T. Hamtack, on vacating the appointment of General Staff officer, 1st grade, South Africa, is placed on half-pay (March 7); Col M E B Rainsford C B is placed on retired pay (May 3); Col O E Ruck, half-pay, retires on retired pay (May 13); Lieut Col and Brevet Col J S Talbot, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on half-pay; Lieut Col and Brevet Col J S Talbot, half-pay, to be colonel (April 6); Lieut Col and Brevet Col R B Fell, half-pay retires on retired pay (May 13). The undermentioned Lieutenant colonels to be brevet colonels:—(Local Col) A M Stuart R E (May 6); W F Foster Royal Field Art (May 12); J H Balguy Royal Garrison Art (May 13); Lieut Col A L Molesworth R A is granted the local rank of colonel while commander, Londerry Coast Defences (April 22). The undermentioned officers half pay, are placed on retired pay:—Major C M Blackett, Capt M S M Dennis (April 30); Capt J H Stewart, the West India Regt, is granted the temporary rank of Major while employed as a major in the West African Regt, (May 1); Lieut C H Dimsen, the King's (Liverpool Regt.) is granted the local rank of captain while employed as adjutant and quartermaster of the Liberian Frontier Force (April 11); Lieut P D Saxton (late the South Staffordshire Regt.) having been admitted to the Indian Army and to rank from April 28, 1905, is granted the rank of lieutenant from that date: Commy and Honorary Capt A F Wickham, Indian Ordnance Dept, is granted the honorary rank of major (April 9); Qrmr and Honorary Lieut F Blackwell, R E is granted the honorary rank of captain (April 27).

Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned to be lieutenants:—E N Graham, late captain 3rd Middlesex Royal Garrison Art. (Volunteers); J M Perguson, late lieutenant, the King's Own Scottish Borderers (May 13).

Army Motor Reserve.

The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—H W Lewin, G C W Sherrin, D L S P P Arthur, G A Seymour-Mead, Chaplain C Treatt, C A Symes, C E Smith, V E Negus, W R Fitz Roy Farquhar, J V McEntire, D J Hobgen, H Day, R S S Sword, R D Kitson, T B Boynton, A H Morsing, L F Orde, C B Palmer, N W Parry de Heveningham, T C Owen; Second Lieut. H G Nalder resigns his commission (May 13).

Admiralty, 11th May.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—

Captain Henry Russell Robinson has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 30th April, 1908.

Admiralty, 12th May.

The undermentioned Staff Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in His Majesty's Fleet, viz:—Henry Baker Hall, M.B. Henry William Gordon-Green. George Thompson Bishop. Edgar Fairbank Mortimer. Beauchamp Frederick Parish. Frederick Albert Capps. Dated 11th May.

Clerk Victor Edward Dixon Valentine has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 13th March, 1908.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant William Francis Cossey to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th May.

Admiralty, 14th May.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Lieutenant William Henry Blake has been placed on the Retired List dated 13 May 1908.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Charles Maynard Wray. John Robertson. Dated 13th May.

War Office, Whitehall, 15th May.

Commands and Staff.

General The Honourable Sir Neville G Lyttelton, G C B, to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in Ireland, vice Field Marshal The Right Honourable Lord Grenfell, G C B, G C M G, dated 10th May.

Major and Brevet Colonel George H Thesiger, The Rifle Brigade. The Prince Consort's Own, to be Assistant Military Secretary to General The Honourable Sir Neville G. Lyttelton, G C B, dated 10th May.

Captain Charles Shawe. The Rifle Brigade. The Prince Consort's Own, to be Aide-de-Camp to General The Honourable Sir N G Lyttelton, G C B, dated 10th May.

Colonel Charles W Thompson D S O from half-pay to be a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade vice Colonel C R Simpson. Dated 2nd May.

Lieutenant Otho C S Gilliat The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) to be Aide-de-Camp to Admiral Sir F G D Redford G C B, Governor of Western Australia. Dated 24th April.

Lieutenant John R C Heathcote The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders to be Aide-de-Camp to Major General R G Broadwood C B Commanding in South China, vice Lieutenant E H Bonham, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). Dated 16th May.

Establishments.

Staff College, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Lionel A M Stopford, a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to be a General Staff Officer, 1st grade. Dated 15th May.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter P Braithwaite, a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to be a General Staff Officer, 1st grade. Dated 15th May.

Ordnance Factories, Captain Cuthbert C Noott, Royal Artillery, to be 2nd Assistant Superintendent Royal Laboratory, vice Captain W L Brown. Dated 27th April.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards, Second Lieutenant Wyndham R Portal, from 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant V T J Eyre, resigned. Dated 16th May.

2nd Life Guards, Lieutenant Charles R Campbell resigns his Commission. Dated 16th May.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards Lieutenant Henry M Appleton, from 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons to be Captain, vice D C Brown appointed Adjutant Dated 16th May.

Lieutenant Sven G O Ridderborg resigns his Commission. Dated 16th May.

1st (Royal) Dragoons Lieutenant Hugh H Sandbach to be Captain vice T P Godman seconded. Dated 19th March.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars Second Lieutenant, N O. Laing to be Lieutenant vice L C Brodie seconded Dated 11th April.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons Lieutenant Harry Colmore from the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Lieutenant vice H M Appleton promoted into 1st King's Dragoon Guards Dated 16th May.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars Second Lieutenant Ralph Whinyates resigns his Commission. Dated 16th May.

10th (Prince of Wales's own Royal) Hussars, Captain Mathew B H Wilson to be Major vice J Vaughan, D S O promoted. Dated 7th May.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Supernumerary Captain William C H Bell to be Captain, vice G Baillie, promoted. Dated 28th April.

Lieutenant George F B Turner is seconded for service in the Ordnance Factories. Dated 25th April.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Austin Thorp is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Artillery in India. Dated 27th March.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Supernumerary Lieutenant John H Leveson-Gower to be Lieutenant, vice W D Drury-Love, promoted. Dated 15th May.

Irish Guards, Second Lieutenant Alexander A C P S Perceval to be Lieutenant, vice P L Reid, appointed Adjutant. Dated 2nd May

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Captain Charles S M Trench resigns his Commission. Dated 16th May

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Lieutenant Frederich A Fynney, from half-pay, to the Lieutenant, vice C H Dinnen, seconded, with precedence next below Lieutenant P Hudson Dated 11th April.

The Norfolk Regiment, Lieutenant Julian L Whalley resigns his Commission Dated 16th May.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Lieutenant Cyril G V Wellesley to be Captain, vice L C Lewis, seconded Dated 13th January.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Reginald G H Belcher to be Lieutenant, vice C G V Wellesley. Dated 22nd February.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain William H W Young to be Captain, vice T Frewen, resigned, Dated 13th May,

The Royal Irish Regiment, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Richard Studdert is cancelled, that Officer having been transferred to the Army Service Corps with an anterior date.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Harold J Blockley is ante-dated to 29th June, 1907, vice F Call, seconded

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Lieutnant Henry C Grimley retires on retired pay to serve in the Militia under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 16th May.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantary), Lieutenant Bertram N. Denision to be Adjutant, vice Captain H W B Thorp. Dated 15th May.

The Manchester Regiment, Captain Charles Fitz G H Trueman is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 23rd April.

Lieutenant Hubert Knox is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 2nd May.

The Highland Light Infantry Captain Arnold J. Marlen retires on retired pay to serve in the Militia under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 16th May.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Second Lieutenant Archibald Stirling to be Lieutenant vice R. D. Falconar-Stewart, resigned. Dated 18th March,

The Royal Dublin Fusilers, Lieutenant Thomas H. C. Frankland to be Captain, vice Brevet Major A F. Pilson, D.S.O., retired. Dated 13th May

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own). Captain Willam R. Wingfield Digby retires on retired pay. Dated 16th May.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be captains: Ralpah Verney, vice Sir T A A M Cuninghame Bart., D S O, seconded Dated 2nd April.

Henry M. Wilson, vice R. Verney, seconded for service on the staff. Dated 2nd April

John B. Jenkinson, in succession to Brevet Colonel J E Gough, V C Aide-de-Camp to the King, employed under the Colonial Office. Dated 6th May.

Lieutenant Miles Bury Selby-Smyth, from 7th Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H M Wilson, promoted Dated 16th May.

The Army Service Corps.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain John Bowers is seconded whilst employed with Committee of Imperial Defence Dated 1st January.

Army Medical Service.

Surgeon-General William J Fawcett. C B, M B, is placed on retired pay. Dated 13th May

Colonel Arthur T Sloggett, C M G, to be Surgeon-General, vice W J Fawcett, C B, M B, Dated 13th May.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps, Lieutenant David O Turnbull resigns his Commission, Dated 16th May.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Hammond, half-pay, to be Colonel, Dated 2nd May, The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet Colonels:—

The Honourable Frederick Gordon, D S O, The Gordon Highlanders. Dated 30th April.

Walter D. Holland, The Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 2nd May.

Reginald Hoare, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars. Dated 13th May.

Lieutenant Robert R Smyth, The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), to be Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster in the West African Regiment, vice Lieutenant Reginald J P D Aldridge. Dated 30th January.

Reserve of Officers.

Captain Cecil H Colvin, D S O, is removed under the provisions of Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907, on attaining the limit of age' Dated 16th May.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surgeon-Major Charles L. Fraser to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 5th May,

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AFTER a period of comparative silence Mr. John Le Breton, who will be remembered as the author of those two notable novels, "Miss'es Joy" and "Unholy Matrimony," is coming again before the public with "The Church and Thisbo Grey," to be shortly published by Mr. John Long. The history is not a "problem novel" but is the fruit of a close observation, extending over many years, of the English peasant and his relations with his spiritual pastors and masters. Interwoven with the very human incidents in the book which will appeal to the general reader, there is an undercurrent of controversy that cannot fail to be of deep interest to all who are concerned for the present and future welfare of the Church.

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TIME IS MONEY
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Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

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Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be 'depended upon' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be 'depended upon.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely 'depended upon' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

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Indigestion	Headache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Failures	Hysteria

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GOOD OPPORTUNIT

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 28.] [BOMBAY, MAY 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	97 5/16	1/16	
2½ do. Rentes ...	...		
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 9/16	7/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 5/16	1/16	
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 3/8		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/8		1/16
Do. in New York ...	52 7/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	...		
Do. do do. Berlin.	...		
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		from to-day
Do. Short London Bills.	1 5/8		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills. 3 months' sight	2 3/8		unchgd
Do. 6 months' sight	2 3/8		1/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/8		1/8
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 3/8		1/8

Exchanges on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 2 11-16d. unchgd
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 150,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady, buyers at the prices.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£37,700,000	Inc. £ 100,000
Public Deposits	...£10,400,000	unchgd £ ...
Other Deposits	...£ 42,800,000	Dec. £200,000
Government Securities	£ 14,600,000	unchgd ...
Other Securities	...£ 28,800,000	Dec. £ 200,000
Notes and Gold	...£ 27,700,000	unchgd ...

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 2 1-2 per cent.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Quiet and Easier.
Futures ... ...Firm.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 8,000 Yesterday 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 bales.
Imports ... ...
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·49—14
Egyptian F. J. F. Brown ... 7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·92	5·85	5·81	5·57
—02	—01	—01	unchgd.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
5·28	5·14	5·07	5·03	5·00
—02	—02	—02	—01	—01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 9,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 8,800 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 3,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ... 4,000 „
Spot Cotton—11·20—10.

Futures—Month of July 10·18+05 } Advanced early on bullish private crop reports and declined later owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market.
Do. Do. Oct. 9·25—07 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/2—unchgd
Futures—Month of July 11·08—09
Do do Oct. 9·32—05
Closing Tone of Futures :—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 59 May-June—Havre—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 58 1/4 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 53 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43½—May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 14 1 1/2
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3 3 1/2—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 71 0 0
Yellow Metal ... ... £ 6 7/16

Tin plates :—

I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Bombay .....

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 5 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. £ 12 10 0
F. O. B. Liverpool
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... ... £ 5 13 9

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
19 Boxes Gold Bullion	2,36,480	London	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	do	Yokohama Bank
1 Parcel Silver...	5		
1 Box Sovs	52,500	do	Chartered Bank
5 Packages Sovs..	27,225		
Gold Coins	14,525	Jeddah	S & E El Fasel
Silver Dollars	60		
Rupees	2,618		
1 Case Sovs	37,500	London	Cox & Co

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [29TH MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 6 per cent. „ 15th May.
Bank of Bombay..... 7 per cent. „ 28th May.
Bank of Madras ..... 8 per cent. „ 19th May.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 1 /2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened to-day at 1s. 3 13-16d. T.T. and 1s. 3 27-32d. on demand and all Banks will buy Credits at 1/4 3 months' sight. Private bills remain scarce, and but for the £500,000 Government demand that has been taken this week, rates would now be lower. There has probably also been a larger enquiry than usual for Bank Paper which has helped to depress the market. At the close it is difficult to get demand at 1s. 3 7/8d. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 13/16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 1/8d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	178

Government Paper :—

The market opened unchanged and steady at 95 15-16 for Monday settlement and 96 1-16 for the settlement on 1st July. Throughout the day there have been scarcely any fluctuations, and very little business doing, the market closing steady at opening rates. Calcutta market is steadier at 96 for ready and for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·15
1st Settlement	„ 95·15
2nd Settlement	„ 96.1

Bullion :—

On Thursday, Bar silver in London closed 1-16 down at 24 3-8 for ready and forward delivery; while New York was 1-8 lower at 52 7-8. Locally the market opened quiet at 63 11-16 ex-duty, but as the day advanced, business became brisker and ready bars closed at 64 ex-duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	7	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	64	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	6	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	2	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	7,51,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	5,13,000
Sundries	76,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	1,08,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	19,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	1,85,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	5,29,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	7,33,000
Bullion	.....	21,000
Balance with other Banks...	1,12,000	.....
Sundries	47,000	.....
Cash.....	3,13,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 10 lakhs only 1·10 lakhs was allotted (including extras). The total amount sold during the week ending Tuesday evening last was 70 lakh and the amount offered next week is again 10 lakhs. This morning further extras amounting to 1½ lakh are advised.

The mail of the 15th May brings £20,000 silver and £100,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	nil.
Bombay	„	20,000
Madras	„	60,000
Total...	Rs.	80,000

The mail of the 22nd May brings £150,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and £40,000 silver for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	10,000
Bombay	„	nil.
Madras	„	50,000
Total...	Rs.	60,000

The mail of the 29th May brings £30,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	1,50,000
Bombay	„	60,000
Madras	„	50,000
Total...	Rs.	2,60,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year
Khandeish	41	169,388	227,972
Central India ...	1,622	54,147	109,695
Barsee and Nugger ...	1,095	105,474	207,045
Berars... ...	610	310,101	457,179
Central Provinces ...	630	237,968	303,781
Total Oomras...	3,998	877,076	1,405,652
Dhollera	13,392	119,265	237,161
Broach	8,554	197,125	271,361
Compta and Dharwar.	14,349	117,490	92,751
Westerns	556	10,487	10,487
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	1,631	316,067	482,393
Bengals, Rajputana...	1,226	23,520	72,316
Sind	23	38,281	12,992
Persian	54	1,480	2,242
American	442	41,367	18,160
Egyptian	844	5,946	1,158
Other Sorts	21	791	797
Totals...	45,199	1,743,985	2,608,472

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08.	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	45,199	62,888	—17,689
Receipts from 1st Oct to 28th May	1,743,985	2,608,472	—864,487
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	15,246	42,723	—29,477
China	5,789	33,727	—28,939
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	20,035	76,450	—56,415
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 28th May.			
Europe	501,249	912,402	—411,153
China	23,524	39,396	—15,172
Japan	248,752	514,555	—265,763
Coast Ports ...	29,285	47,250	—17,965
Total ...	802,550	1,512,603	—710,053
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	9,656	35,115	—25,459
China			
Japan	9,757	1,978	+7,779
Coast Ports... ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 16th May 1908.—9,501 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 14th March 1908.—13,825 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	373,000	bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 28th May 08.	1,743,985	„
	2,121,985	„
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 28th May 1908	802,550	„
	1,319,435	„
Afloat	19,413	„
	1,300,022	„
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	747,500	„
Stock in all hands on 28th May 1908 ...	552,522	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

During the early part of the past week there was a sharp advance in the Home markets, but the last day or two rates have given way somewhat and, on balancing for the week, prices show a rise in Spot and Near Futures, while New Crop quotations are a few points higher or lower. The advance is due to the July Corner in New York, cotton being in strong hands, and to a continued demand by Lancashire spinners for high grades. Unfavourable weather reports from America were received early in the week, heavy rain having fallen in parts of the cotton belt, but later on conditions again became favourable, and, so far, no damage has been reported to the growing crop. It seems as if near positions would be maintained, and may possibly advance, but New Crop will be governed by weather conditions, and any marked change is not likely until the Bureau Report is out, unless the Report should be, in the meanwhile, discounted.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shewn by the telegrams, received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	6·10 ...	6·49 ...	+·39
Futures, May-June.	...5·52 ...	5·92 ...	+·40
Do. Dec-Jan.	...4·87 ...	5·03 ...	+·16
NEW YORK—			
Spot	10·80 ...	11·10 ...	+·40
Futures, July	9·81 ...	10·18 ...	+·37
Do. Oct.	9·31 ...	9·25 ...	—·06
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	11 3/16 ...	11 1/2 ...	+5/16
Futures, July	10·55 ...	11·08 ...	+·53
Do. Oct.	9·32 ...	9·32 ...	unchanged

The local market has again fluctuated during the week in sympathy with the Home markets, but at the close prices show little change from those ruling last Friday. So far as business in contracts is concerned the week has been a dull one, with practically nothing doing. Exporters have been out of the markets as buyers, having received no encouragement from the other side. Some houses have been offering to sell Southern styles but buyers are scarce. A desultory business in New Crop is passing in the bazaar, as there is no connected movement yet one way or the other.

For ready cotton there has been a small to moderate enquiry throughout the week, which has been freely met by holders who are disinclined to face monsoon storage. There is, however, a fair amount of cotton firmly held for higher rates. Exporters have taken Bengals, Broach and Oomras, and other descriptions to a small extent, while mills have been in the market for most styles, and extra-stapled cotton.

Receipts for the week have been fairly large, Coomptas and Dharwar, Dholleras, and Broach having come in freely. As compared with last year the falling off in the total receipts to date is 865,500 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	230/1	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	211/12	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	207	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	201	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	200	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	197	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	192	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	196	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	186/7	
Good Bagalkot-Bijapur ...	203	
Good Westerns ...	204	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	229/30	
NEW CROP.	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	241/42	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	206	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	195/6	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	181	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 1000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·86	5·80	5·75	5·53	5·24
—06	—06	—06	—04	—04
O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
5·10	5·03	5·00	4·96	
—04	—04	—03	—04	

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet and ready business has been done during the week for Hull at 7s.; Liverpool and Marseilles, at 8s.; and Antwerp, Dunkirk, Hamburg and Genoa, at 8s. 6d.

For July-August the rates quoted are 9s. 6d. to 10s. p.p.

The "Austrian Lloyds" quote 15s. seeds, 16s. cotton for June, July and August.

The "Rubattino" rates are 9s. seeds, 10s. cotton for June, July and August.

The "Anchor Line" quotes 8s. June, and 9s. 6d. July-August.

The "Hansa Line" rates are 9s. June, and 10s. July-August.

The "P. and O." quotes 9s. June and 10s. July-August.

No fixtures are reported this week.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	70,237 cwts.
Linseed	47,113 „
Rapeseed	34,421 „
Gingellyseed	5,105 „
Poppyseed	32,949 „
Groundnuts	1,378 „
Castorseed	7,434 „
Rice	126,952 „
Myrabollams	45,597 „
Cottonseed	87,849 „
Mowrasee	827 „
Gram	15,970 „
Joowar	1,358 „
Maize	12 „

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—A considerable business has been done during the week, speculators having settled their May contracts and bought ready. There has also been a fair enquiry by exporters to complete this month's shipments, and on the week ready seed has advanced about 3 annas per cwt. We quote at the close :—

Ready	Rs. 8 11 0	B. T.
May	„ 8 13 6	R. T.

RAPESEED.—There has been a better demand owing to the improvement in the Home Markets and rates are higher all round. Closing quotations are :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9	6 0	B. T.
„ „ Etawah ...	„	9	7 0	„
„ Yellow Guzerat ...	„	10	9 6	„
„ „ Cawnpore ...	„	10	8 0	„

GINGELLYSEED.—The market has ruled quiet but steady throughout the week, with only a very limited demand.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	54	8 0
Muggy	„	53	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	„	53	8 0
„ Secunderabad... ...	„	55	4 0
Black Kutni	„	48	0 0

POPPYSEED.—Is firmer and a fair business has been done, prices having advanced about 3 annas per cwt.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	10	11 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED.—Prices have advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per candy during the week and a good business has been done. At the close we quote :—

Ready... Rs. 31 8 0 to Rs. 32 0 0

COTTONSEED :—The market has ruled steady with business doing at Rs. 25-0-0 to Rs. 25-8-0.

MOWRASEED :—The nominal quotation is now Rs. 5-14-0 R. T. but there is practically nothing doing.

WHEAT :—The market has fluctuated for White Delhi between Rs. 6-6-6 and Rs. 6-10-6 and closes at the former rate. There is nothing doing for export.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is quiet with only a small business passing, and prices remain steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market continues dull, and the deliveries point to a very small clearance. Dealers have done a fair business during the recent drop in cloth values, with a view to average prices by cheap purchases. This will, however, mean an additional stock if an improvement in the demand is not forthcoming after the break of the monsoon.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is dull and there is nothing of importance to report. The Home market is advancing steadily.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is very quiet and there is little business passing at present. Home prices are steady.

DHOOTIES.—The market is dull, and very little business has been done.

METALS.

Copper.—The Home market is slightly easier; but there is no change in the position of the market here. The off-take from the Bazaar continues meagre owing to stringency of money.

Yellow Metal.—Also continues quiet, and there is no change to report.

COALS.

The market is in a very stagnant state and heavy arrivals of unsold Bengal coal are being offered at fully Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per ton below the prices ruling 3 weeks ago. Ready Seebpore has been done at 14-6 per ton, while other good descriptions of Bengal are offered at Rs. 13. The scarcity of coolies and the want of boats has had a depressing effect on the market.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Desherghur	15	8	0	per ton.
Lawrie's Desherghur ...	14	12	0	„
Seebpore	14	8	0	„
Shaw's Anthracite	14	0	0	„
Hielger's Anthracite	14	8	0	„
Hielger's Standard	14	0	0	„
Cardiff	20	0	0	„
Davison's	18	0	0	„
Yorkshire	17	8	0	„
Scotch	17	0	0	„

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Burmah Bulk loose Swan Brand ...	Rs. 2 14 0 per unit.
„ new tins „ „ ...	Rs. 3 8 0 per pair.
Roumanian Bulk loose Ship Brand ...	Rs. 3 4 0 per unit
„ new tins „ „ ...	Rs. 3 14 0 per pair.
Russian Bulk R. Sun Brand ...	Rs. 3 6 0 per unit.
„ new tins R. Sun „ ...	Rs. 4 0 0 per pair.
Anchor cases	Rs. 4 8 0 per pair.

SHARES.

The market is unchanged and business limited. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,412½, Bank of India's to Rs. 65 1-2, and Indian Specie Bank to Rs. 55. Press shares are quiet and unchanged at previous quotations with little doing. In Mill Companies, Central India's are steady at Rs. 4,775. Colaba Land have improved to Rs. 1,067 1-2. Crescent's to Rs. 100 to 101 1-4. Currimbhai's are unchanged at and about Rs. 1,025. David's are steady at Rs. 360. Empress are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 335. Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 172 1-2. Kohinoor's are steady at Rs. 725. Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,460. Manekji Petit's have ruled at and about Rs. 3,050. Morarji's are steady at Rs. 2,880. Sholapur's are in demand at Rs. 4,325 X. D. New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 195; Phœnix are unchanged at Rs. 100; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 660; Southern Maratha's are unchanged at Rs. 195; Svadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,350. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 134, Bombay Burmah's are unchanged at Rs. 9,775 and quarter shares at Rs. 2,470; Bombay Flour's are quiet at Rs. 945, Delhi Flour's have declined to Rs. 152 and Bombay Ice to Rs. 28. Treicher's are quiet at Rs. 630. Kemp's have improved to Rs. 212. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 302 1-2 and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 270. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 152 1-2 and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 159. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. Ld. shares have changed hands at Rs. 402½. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley's are quiet at Rs. 422 1/2, Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 103 1-2. Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 565. Amritsar Patti's are in demand at Rs. 116. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

	Rs.
4 per cent. Port Trust (due 1967)	99-14-0
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust (due 1967)	99-8-0
4 per cent. Municipal (due 1946)	99-8-0
5 per cent. „ (due 1925)	113-0-0
5 per cent. „ (due 1933)	115-8-0

Latest quotations received on 28th May from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons	82½
Erics	23½
Unions	147½
Southern Pref. (American).....	46
Canadian Pacific Railway	165 ½
Grand Trunk 1st Pref	104½
Buenos Great Southern Ordy	123½
Burma Railway	106½
Nizam's State Railway.....	111½
South Indian Railway (1910).....	104½
Southern Punjab Railway	124½
Brighton A (Berthas)	66½
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	4½
Great Western (Ord.)	126½
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	212½
Anglo-Ma'sy Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	3½
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	5
Birmagore Jute Factory	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10½
British Electric Traction Preference.....	3½
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	3½
Calcutta Electric Supply	6½
Calcutta Trams.....	6½
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£2-5s.
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	91½
Chartered of S. Africa	16s. 10d.
Consolidated Goldfields	3½
East Randa.....	3½
Rand Mines	6½
Tanganyikas	3½
Mysore Gold	4½
Champion Reefs.....	5s.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing).....	2s. 6d.
Goldfields of Dharwar.....	5s.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1½
Hyderabad (Deccan).....	2½
Nundydroog	23s. 6d.
Anaconda Copper.....	8½
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	62½
Johannesburg Consolidated.....	19s. 9d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	7s.
Orays Brownhill	15s.
Witwatersrand Deep.....	4½
New Kleinfontein	2½
Great Boulder Proprietary	27s. 3d.

Too Old at 40

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What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

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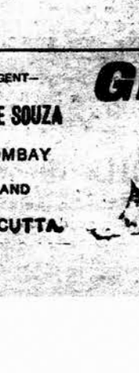

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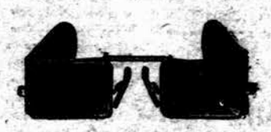

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 15.

GRATEFUL DUNDEE.

The "Bonnie Dundee Budget" has fulfilled its purpose, as Stock Exchange wits maintain, or one of its purposes, as more serious criticism might declare. Out of gratitude apparently for the instalment of old-age pensions, several hundred electors who, according to all estimates, were about to vote for the Labour candidate, transferred their votes at the last moment to Mr. Winston Churchill. Possibly, too, the removal of half of the sugar duty may have had some effect on the extremly sensitive and remarkably grateful mind of Dundee. Popularly supposed to be a boon to the poor man, or perhaps we should say the poor woman—woman being supposed to have a sweeter tooth than man, on what we believe are very insufficient grounds—this remission of sugar duty will really benefit the jam and maralade makers as much or more than anybody. As Dundee is in part given up to the manufacture of that inestimable commodity marmalade, without having eaten his weight in which on Oxford man is supposed to have any chance of a First in "Literae Humaniores," a benefit to the manufacturers will no doubt filter, down to the workpeople in their employ. Grateful, then for the cheaper sugar and the distant prospect of an old age pension Dundee has sent back to the House of Commons the young Minister who has already enriched its phrase book with some telling-combinations of vowels and consonants. His present political faith may not be quite consonant with the one he professed when in the cool shades of Conservative neglect, but of his energy and ability there can be no doubt, and England always has some sympathy with a good "trier."

GREATNESS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Old ideas die hard, and a good many people, not financially interested in South America, and with a fairy vivid recollection of Venezuelan revolts and the Balmaceda war in Chili, imagine that these Spanish-American Republics are a prey to political disorder, and that commerce has to sit like Cinderella, among the ashes. To such people the glowing prophecy of Mr. Roosevelt that no other part of the world would show such an advance in political stability, wealth, and population may sound "high-falutin'." In reality it is nothing of the sort. The South American States are steadily settling down to piece and progress. Chili and Peru have their arbitration treaty, in which they agree to reduce their fleets to a "just balance." As a result of this Chili has been disposing of her war material, mountain batteries, Mannlicher rifles, and so forth. It is true that Brazil, the most pacific of States at the Hague Conference, immediately purchased two battleships on its conclusion, but that is a solitary instance, President Roosevelt's own Government has materially helped this peaceful progress by assisting in the defeat of insurgents. It helped Chili by capturing the insurgent vessel Itata; Guatemala by ordering the arrest of revolutionists who had taken refuge on board an American merchantman. And now the United States is urging on the construction of the great railroad which is to run right down the Pacific coast from San Francisco to Valpraiso. Line-building, in fact, is to the fore all over South America. Peru, usually regarded as a backward State, boasts of the most remarkable railway in the world, from Callao to the goldfields of Cerro de Pasco The Andes are being pierced. Trans-continental lines are being surveyed, and the commerce that follows railway is only waiting.

HOUSING.

The debate on Mr. Burns's Housing Bill would have been more illuminating if the Bill were more intelligible. With the general objects Mr. Burns has in view most men inside and outside the House of Commons are in agreement. But they want to knew exactly how these objects are to be attained, and much study of the Bill produces less illumination than exasperation on the point. Mr. Long confessed that he had got a headache from prolonged perusal of its clauses, while Sir Walter Foster and Sir J. Dickson-Poynder, though they did not own to the headache, bewailed the lack of lucidity in most melancholy terms. Mr. Lyttelton summed up the criticism when he declared that the first part of the Bill should be recast, but in the second part was to be found the germ of a magnificient reform which could be carried out at the expense of all classes. The part to which Mr. Lyttelton gave such praise is that which deals with town planning. Here the way is comparatively clear because the ground is unbroken. So far we have had nothing or next to nothing of systematic town planning in this country; and no small proportion of our housing woes might be traced to the neglect. Streets are brought to houses instead of houses to streets. The result is the higgledy-piggledy mass and mess into which some portions of our towns are conglomerated. Mr. Burns deserves all praise for tackling this evil, and we hope the house will be enabled to take to heart Mr. Masterman's appeal to stop the present haphazard methods before they wreak further disadvantage.

DOMESTIC DUNGEONS.

Mr. Burns's contribution to the domestic servant problem was founded on fact. He was right in tracing the deprivation of the rich in this respect to their possession of "dark and often damp" basements. Many basement kitchens are simple horrors, constructed, like the old dungeons, at a time when small regard was paid to the health and comfort of subordinate dependants. It is too bad—what householder has not heard the sentence?—to expect decent girls to live in them. The day of basement houses has gone, but the basements remain. We have heard it calculated that from 60 to 70 per cent. of London houses are of this kind. As Mr. Burns pointed out, there are 50,000 empty houses in London, and their emptiness is due to the fact that they ought never to have been allowed to be built. In the more central parts of London householders are obliged to be content with basement houses, but in remoter districts and the suburbs people have to be bribed with ridiculously inadequate rents, and even then will not consent to any great extent to saddle themselves with a domestic dungeon. What is to become of the vast number of basement houses? It is certain their day has gone. It is equally certain that in a few years nobody who can possibly help it will consent to live in them.

POTATOES AND OLD AGE.

Great is the potato, and nobody shall live to a hundred years old who does not make his breakfast, lunch, and dinner off the invaluable tuber. Such at any rate seems to be the lesson taught by recent facts from Ireland. Within quite a short time County Tipperary has seen three centenarians pass to their rest. Nor is this a mere coincidence. Persons are perpetually growing to a remarkable age in Ireland. The parish registers are kept more faithfully than in England. So no scepticism is possible on that score. No, we are inclined to give the potato its due. There can be no doubt its fund of sustentatory power. Did not the old Irish sedan carriers live exclusively on potatoes. Tom Brown and Eliza knew a good many things that conduce to happiness, and after a stiff game of football the history says that they repaired to Sally Harrowell's and indulged each in a penn'orth of baked potatoes, taking in this way the most direct means to repair the ravages of nature and football. Other things no doubt contribute to longevity, golf for instance, and a well-balanced temper, without which moreover good golf is impossible, but potatoes lead the van.

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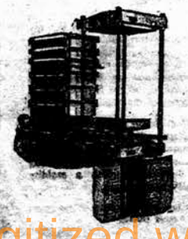

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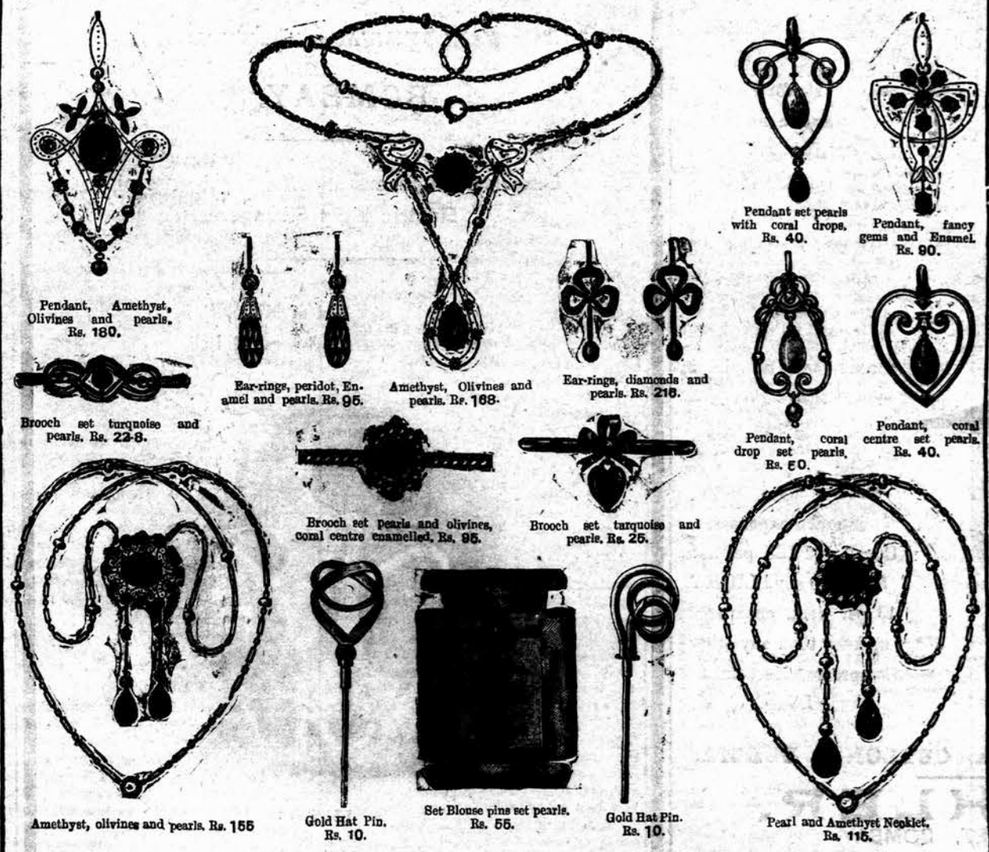
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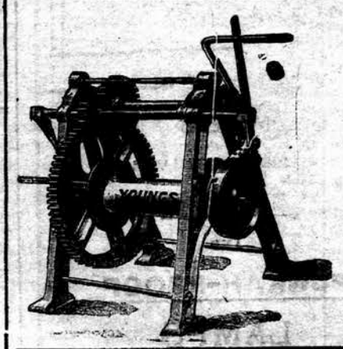

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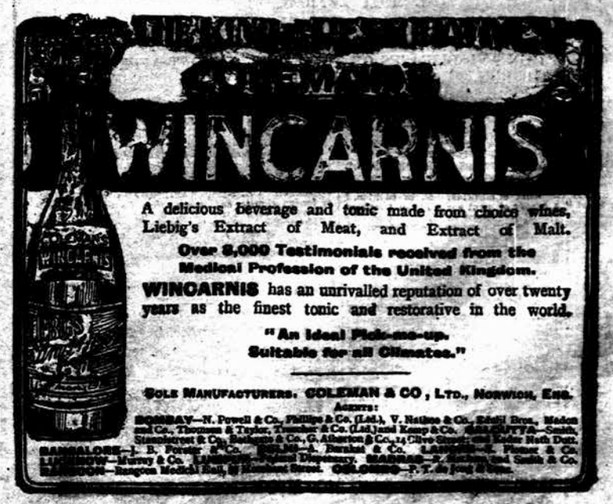

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